Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.……………………WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1851.……………………NO. 21.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor…A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,…..$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,…….3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 16 lines or less, for each insertion:

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3	months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do.	6	do……do……do.	[illegible]
Do.	do.	12	do……do……do	8 00
Do.	do.	6	do…renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12	do……do……do	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, of the late firm of KEEN & HUSTON, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.

THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President of State Bank.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 8, 1850 9 tf

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.

October 25, 1850 7-tf

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.

EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-12m] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

Agent for the Sale of Timber and Lumber.

THE subscriber, at the solicitation of a number of his country friends, offers his services as agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, and every other description of country produce. Having had long experience in the Timber business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage in that line. W. A. MELVIN.

Nov. 22, 1850 11-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., E. P. HALL, Esq., GILBERT POTTER, Esq., O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., Dr. THOS. H. WRIGHT, OWEN FENNELL, Esq., A. L. PRICE, Esq., E. KIDDER, Esq., JOHN DAWSON, Esq.—Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. DOLLNER & POTTER, New York,
Messrs. COPELAND & KIDDER, Boston. 14v6

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,

(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,*)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

WM. W. NARAMORE, DAGUERROTYPIST,

WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, to the DAGUERRIAN ROOM in the Exchange building, (formerly occupied as the Reading Room,) corner of Market and Front streets.

Pictures made in every style and size, from a locket picture to a full size portrait.

Pictures taken of children (of any age) in from 3 to 10 seconds, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All are invited to call and examine my specimens of the art, and judge of their merit.

N. B.—As my time in this place is limited, those who wish to improve this rare opportunity of obtaining one of my superb likenesses are invited to call as soon as convenient.

☞Instructions given in the art.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1850. 14-tf

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.

March 8, 1850 26-12m

RAISINS.—10 Whole Boxes, new crop;
10 Half do. do. do.;
10 Qr. do. do. do. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

TOBACCO.—10 Boxes just received from Baltimore, and for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

P. R. SUGAR.—25 Bbls., for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

COFFEE.—40 Bags Rio and Laguyra, just received and for sale by M. McINNIS.

SUGAR.—4 Hhds., just received and for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

CANDY.—10 Boxes assorted. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

General Notices.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(City of New York.)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Myndert VanShich,	Caleb S. Woodhull,
David Austin,	Edwin D. Magan,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Enoch Dean,
Edwin J. Brown,	George D. Phelps,
Nath'l G. Bradford,	Daniel Burnett,
James VanNorden,	Silas C. Herring,
D. Austin Muir,	Lewis B. Loder,
John S. Williams,	Humphrey Phelps,
D. Henry Haight,	E. J. Anderson,
Edward Height,	John Potts Brown,
Eleazur Parmley,	John P. Ware,
J. B. Herrick,	Denton Pearsall,
A. A. Alvod,	James C. Baldwin,
John A. Merritt,	Henry Stokes,
John S. Harriss,	George Webb,
Wm. J. Valentine,	David S. Mills, Jr.,
William K. Strong,	William Burger,
George Hastings.	

ALONZO A. ALVORD, *Pres't.*
C. Y. WEMPLE, *Secretary.*

This Company insures persons whilst traveling in public conveyances against *Accidental Injury or Death*, at rates not exceeding one cent per hour.

The person injured will receive from $200 to $500 according to the severity of the injury. This Company also insures all persons without regard to age, sex, or health, against DEATH BY ACCIDENT from any cause. Also, *Life Insurance on the Mutual Plan*, for a term of years or for life, whereby the person insured participates in the profits of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance received, and Accident Policies issued by EDWARD CANTWELL Attorney-at-Law, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 24, 1851 20-

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his town and country friends that he still continues to manufacture and bake, all kinds of nice things, at his old stand on Market street; directly opposite the Carolina Hotel, where may be found at all times a good assortment of nice eatables, such as Pound Cakes, iced, plain an ornamental; Fruit and Sponge Cakes; Apple, Peach and Mince Pies; Drop, Queen and Domestic Cakes; Butter and Sugar Crackers; Ginger Nuts and Maccaronies; and Hot Loaf Bread at Breakfast and Tea time. All of which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any other establishment in the Town or State. All orders in the above line faithfully filled at the lowest cash prices. Orders from a distance will be attended to and executed at the shortest notice.

The subscriber would also say, as an experienced workman, that any article which the Ladies may want in the line of Fancy Baking, that he is confident he can please in every respect.

Parties furnished with everything nice, on the very best terms. GEORGE W. COPES.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1851. 21-3t.

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to his former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work; and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against fishing, hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on my plantation called Hanaper, on the Northeast River, as the severest penalty of the law will be enforced against all who thus invade my premises. F. M. AGOSTINI.

January 17, 1851 19-5t

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of J. & W. JOHNSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, will be required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSON.

W. JOHNSON will continue business at the old stand until the 1st February next, when he will remove his stock of goods to his new store, at the corner of Fayetteville and Sycamore streets.

JOSIAH JOHNSON,
WARREN JOHNSON.

Clinton, Jan'y 1st, 1851. 19-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER.

G. J. WARD,
EDW'D W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.

*** Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.

Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A L. PRICE,

Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, at Elizabethtown, Bladen co., N. C., of a negro man named JOHN. Said John is stout, able-bodied, and is copper colored; wears his beard long, and walks a little knock-kneed; he has a free wife. John is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Barksdale's Mills, in Sampson county.

JAMES W. CROMARTIE.

January 10, 1851 18-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber a negro woman named FANNY MAYNER. Said Fanny is about 28 years of age, a very dark Mulatto, about middle size and likely. She is supposed to be lurking in or about Fayetteville, where she has relatives. The above reward will be given for her return to the subscriber or her lodgment in Wilmington jail.

JOSEPH SKIPPER.

Jan. 3d, 1851 17-3m.

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of August, a negro man named MIKE. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me in Wilmington, or for his confinement in the Jail of New-Hanover county. The said negro is about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stoops a little to the left when walking, and has some of his front teeth out.

Nov. 29, 1850—[12-tf] WM. T. J. VANN.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. SWANN, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.

The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.

***Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.

Nov. 15, 1850 10-tf

Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers Repaired.

ALSO, all descriptions of Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired, at the Rock Spring Furniture Warehouse. J. D. LOVE.

May 17, 1850 36 f

HORSE FOR SALE.

A splendid Horse for a single Gentleman, can be seen by calling on HOWARD & PEDEN.

Jan. 24th, 1851 20-tf

For Sale or Rent.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.

Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.

Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.

A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.

JAS. M. MIDDLETON.

Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

TO RENT,

FROM the first of October next, that two story Dwelling House, on Front-street, next door to the corner of Church-street, at present occupied by Mr. WM. WILSON. Price $200. Apply to H. B. EILERS.

September 27, 1850 3-tf

FOR Rent.—The dweling and lot situated on Chesnut street, at present occupied by Mr. S. P. Gause, is for rent from the first of October next. Apply to

Sept. 20th, 1850. 2-tf] N. N. NIXON.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

12,000 ACRES of TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Executors of Gen'l CLINCH offer for sale the Twelve Thousand Acres of Land known as the BAYARD tract, lying on the St. John's River, immediately opposite Picolata, in East Florida. The above tract is peculiarly adapted to the Turpentine business, being covered with a thick growth of pine, and having a River front of more than five miles.

It is now no longer a matter of doubt that Turpentine can be profitably made in this section of country, as there are already a number of persons largely and successfully engaged in the business.

The steamboats to and from Savannah, stop regularly at Picolata.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can obtain any further information by addressing J. H. M. CLINCH, Ex'r.

Jeffersonton, Camden co., Ga., Dec. 6, 1850 13-3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, about three hundred yards above the Episcopal Church, and now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the Buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

ALSO.

A variety of Riding Vehicles and Harness of all kinds, made in the neatest manner, and which will be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1850 34-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 2¼ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.

Nov. 29.

***Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf 12-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf

☞Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Patriot, copy 4 times and send bills to this office for payment.

LOVE-GROVE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his plantation for sale, situated on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, one mile from town, and well known as LOVE-GROVE, containing one hundred acres more or less, all under fence and in a high state of cultivation; an abundance of Marl and much on the place.

Terms accommodating to the purchaser. If desirable, the mules, hands, &c., will be disposed of with the Land. For further particulars, apply to S. R POTTER.

Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

FOR SALE.—A new Turpentine Still, with all the Fixtures complete for distilling. Capacity, Fifteen bbls of Yellow, or Twenty bbls. Virgin Dip. A first rate Still for White Rosin, and all in perfect order. Apply to

Oct. 18.—[6-tf] JNO. D. LOVE & CO

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.; all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

In addition to the above, the subscriber always keeps on hand a large supply of String Leather, and has now, and will keep through the season, a good assortment of Fly Nets.

All are invited to *call and examine* my goods, whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to all who may favor me with a *call*.

Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture.

Also, Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commissions. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

June 14, 1850 40

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

SOAP.—25 Whole Boxes;
25 Half do. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

WHISKEY. 20 bbls. Rectified Whiskey;
10 " Baltimore do.
8 " Old Rye Super Whiskey;
3 " White Wine Vinegar;
Cogniac and Apple Brandy;
Rum, Gin, and all kinds of Wines.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

RAISINS. 10 whole, 15 half, and 20 quarter boxes Raisins. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

SOAP, Starch, &c. 50 boxes assorted Soaps;
20 boxes super Starch; 50 boxes assorted Candles;
Smoked Tongues and Beef;
"Cooper's" super Fulton Market Pickled Beef.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

PICKLED Fish Roe.—For sale at wholesale or retail by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

NEW MILLINERY GOODS:

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON has just received, and is now opening, a splendid assortment of Goods, comprising all of the most desirable styles suited to the season.

Also, a good assortment of Trimmings, suitable for Ladies' Dresses—in fact, every variety of Fancy Goods usually kept in a store of the kind.

Mrs. Peirson takes pleasure in announcing that she has engaged Miss HART, of Philadelphia, who is fully skilled in all the various arts of Millinery, and would be very happy to have the Ladies call and examine the articles produced by her skill.

Mrs. P. returns her thanks to her friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received.

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON, Agent.

Oct. 25th, 1850 31

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MISS SARAH JANE TAGGART, late from New York, would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Wilmington and surrounding country, that she intends to open a new and splendid emporium in the private dwelling of Mr. CHARLES BARR, Merchant Tailor, next door North of the Theatre, about the 15th of October, where she will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, embracing all the latest styles, which she hopes, on examination, for chasteness of design, richness of material, and beauty of finish, will not be surpassed by any other house of the kind in the country; and nothing will be left undone to give general satisfaction, so far as good goods, low prices, and skillful manufacture are concerned. With her large circle of friends and relations residing in New York City, she will always be prepared to have anything in her line made or ordered from thence at the shortest notice.

Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY

IS a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dollars per month, will commence its second scholastic year on the first day of October next.

Rates of Tuition, per session of five months:

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first Class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography…………	$7 50
Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, History and Rhetoric…………	12 00
The higher branches of English, Science, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, including first Classes of Algebra, Latin and Greek.	15 00
Second Classes of the same, with Lectures on the most important subjects…………	18 00

Tuition in the Female department the same, with the exception of the ornamental branches, which will be made very reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School. N. N. NIXON,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.

Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Anatomical Demonstrator—Z. FREEMAN, M. D.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING.

Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and presonal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.

E. W. M. KING,

[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

FARMING Implements.—I have just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a complete stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX McRAE, Jr

CHEESE.—50 boxes just received and for sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.

April 19, 1850 32-tf

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

WHISKEY. 50 bbls. Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COFFEE.—50 bags Rio, Laguira, St. Domingo, and Java. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

WRAPPING PAPER.—100 Reams, assorted. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SOAP.—50 Boxes, just received and for sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

MULLETS.—20 Bbls., fresh. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

CRUSHED Sugar.—15 Bbls., for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

TOBACCO, Tobacco. 1,000 lbs. common;
500 lbs. Eldorado, superior;
1,000 " superior Scotch Snuff.
For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

LONDON Porter.—25 doz. pints, for sale cheap by M. McINNIS.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.—20 doz. quarts, for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

LEMON SYRUP.—15 doz., just received and for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

WHISKEY AND RUM.—25 bbls. Rectified Whiskey;
20 do. Old Monongahela do.
20 do. N. E. Rum. Just received and for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

FRESH Arrivals per Schr. A. J. DeRosset.
2 hhds. best clarified Sugar;
1 box Ground Coffee;
2 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
1 dozen extra English Cheese;
25 Grindstones, Ohio grit. For sale at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

NEW Fruit. 50 drums Turkey Figs; 25 boxes Sicily Oranges; 25 boxes Sicily Lemons; 10 boxes Eve Apples; Foreign Nuts, of all kinds. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

GARDEN, Grass, and Flower Seed.—Just received from the Westhersfield Seed Garden, a general assortment of Seed, of this years growth and warranted of superior quality,—also, 2 bbls. Red and Yellow Onion Setts. For sale at C. DuPRE'S, *Drug Store*,
Market Street, N. C.

JUST Received.—A very fine selection of Porte Monaies, large and small;
Cigar Cases, Morocco and Chamois Skin;
Powder Puff Boxes, Mahogany and Walnut;
" " " Gilt;
Guitar Strings; and a large assortment of Pomades, Macassar Oil, Bears' Oil, Soaps, and fancy Perfumery.
For sale by C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Chemist, Market-street.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

JUST Received from New York.
50 gross prescription Vials, assorted sizes;
25 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
25 " 10 by 12 "
10 " 10 by 15 "
20 " 10 by 14 "
10 " 12 by 18 " French.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist and Chemist.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

JUST Received from New York.
1 gross Luben's Extracts Jenny Lind;
3 dozen " " California;
3 " " " assorted;
½ gross " Soaps;
½ " Morpelas; ¼ gross Creme'd Amande;
6 pair Toilette Pots, Bohemian Glass;
12 " fancy Tungents;
And a general assortment of fancy articles usually kept in Drug Stores. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent
MEDICINES.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part:

Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.

Chemicals.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium; Anconitine, &c.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass.—White Lead, pure, extra and Nos. 1; Putty; Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14, 10 by 15, 12 by 15, 12 by 18, 11 by 17; Madder; Indigo; Gall; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Logwood; Chrome Green and Yellow, dry and in oil; Linseed and Train Oils; Whale and Sperm Oils; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Badger Hair, Blenders; Varnish Brushes; Sable Artist Tools, &c.

For Pastry.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ex'ts Lemon, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Rose, and Nutmeg; Rose Water, English and American; Preston's celebrated Yeast Powder; Cloves; Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Alspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Sweet Oil, &c.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.—French, German, and American Cologne; Lubin's Extracts, very large assortment; Aromatic Vinegar; Guerlain's, Rousel's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; Lubin's Toilet Soap; 50 dozen assorted fancy Soaps; 25 dozen French, English, and American Hair Brushes; 50 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving Brushes; 6 dozen Nail Brushes; Military Shaving Soap; Hat and Cloth Brushes; Toilet Powders, Meen Fun; Prepared Chalk, in balls, white and pink; Alabaster Powder; Lip Salve; Cold Cream; Essence Bouquet; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Sealing Wax; Toilet Bottles, a large assortment; 6 dozen Barry's Tricopherous; 6 dozen Phalon's Invigorator; Hauel's Eau Lustral; French, English, and American Pomatum; Oil of Rose; Powder; Puff Boxes; Cachon Aromatise; India Rubber Balls; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Tooth Picks; Bear and Macassar Oils; Indelible Ink; Dupuy's Liquid Solder, &c.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
October 11th, 1850 5

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

WE learn that Dr. S. P. Townsend has sold out the good will of his Sarsaparilla business, including machinery and raw material on hand, for the large sum of $100,000.—This is an illustration of the advantages and benefits of advertising. The purchasers are Messrs. Nostrand & Bach, both wealthy and well known individuals. They have, we understand, employed the celebrated Chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, who will hereafter have the compounding department under his own immediate supervision. They are men of enterprise, and will, no doubt, sustain the character of this celebrated medicine, which has the reputation of being the best preparation of Sarsaparilla made in the United States. The new proprietors, we understand, warrant their article to stand in all climates any length of time, which we have no doubt of, when manufactured by so practical a chemist as Professor Chilton, who is well known to be one of the first chemists in this country.

The public are hereby notified that the preparation extensively known as Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, is now manufactured under my direction and supervision, from the ORIGINAL RECIPE obtained from Dr. S. P. Townsend, and I certify that it is composed of ingredients *purely vegetable, and without Mercury*—and also that the ingredients are judiciously compounded, so as to obtain from them their greatest medicinal effects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.

New York, February, 1850.

The undersigned, wholesale Druggists in the city of New York, have sold Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA for several years, and consider it the *Original* and *Genuine* Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it was the first introduced to public notoriety under that name

Boyd & Paul, 40 Courtlandt-st.
Walter B. Townsend & Co., 218 Pearl-st.
Leeds & Hazard, 121 Maiden Lane.
John Carle & Co., 153 Water-st.
M. Ward & Co., 83 Maiden Lane.
J. & J. F. Trippe, 92 Maiden Lane.
Graham & Co., 10 Old Slip.
Osgood & Jennings, 188 Pearl-st.
R. B. Haviland & Co., Office, 177 Broadway.
Jackson, Robins & Co., 134 Water-st.
Thomas & Maxwell, 86 William-st.
William Underhill, Jr., 183 Water-st.
David T. Lanman, 69 Water-st.
Marsh & Northrop, 69 Pearl-st.
Norton, Babcock & Wood, 139 Maiden Lane.
Penfold, Clay & Co., 4 Fletcher-st.
Olcott, McKesson & Co., 127 Maiden Lane.
A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st.
Schieffelin Brother & Co., 104 and 106 John-st.
Lewis & Price, 55 Pearl-st.
Haviland, Keese & Co., 80 Maiden Lane.
Rushton, Clark & Co., 110 Broadway, 10 Astor House, and 273 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.
Philip Schieffelin & Co., 107 Water-st.
Pon & Palanca, 96 John-st.
Sherwood & Coffin, 64 Pearl-st.
Rust & Houghton, 83 John-st.
I. Minor & Co., 214 Fulton-st.
Ingersoll & Brother, 230 Pearl-st.
Joseph E. Trippe, 128 Maiden Lane.
Haydock, Corlies & Clay, 218 Pearl-st.
Greenleaf & Kinsley, 45 Courtlandt-st.

Dr. A. C. EVANS & BROTHER are the only wholesale and retail agents, here, for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Improved Extract of Sarsaparilla, where may be found at all times a large and select stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Patent Medicines, and the many fancy articles usually kept in the largest establishments.

Wilmington, N. C., June 28, 1850 42-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;	Garnishee Notices;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Commission to take Deposition	do. Branch Bank of the State;
County Court Execution;	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Magistrate's do.	Administrator's Bonds;
Capias ad Respondendum;	Guardian do.
Overseer's Appointments;	Appeal do.
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;	Ca Sa do.
Notes of Hand;	Sh'ff Appearance do.
Attachments;	Constable's do.
State Recognizance;	Sheriff's Tax do.
Military Ca Sa;	Forthcoming do.
do. Execution;	Prosecution do.
Negro Bonds;	Crew Lists;
do. Bill of Sale;	

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Groceries, &c.

BAKERY AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Wilmington, that he has returned from the North, and opened a store under the residence of Mr. Love, corner of Front and Mulberry-sts., and will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of Family Groceries and Confectionary. Also the very best material for Baking Bread, Butter Biscuit, Crackers, Pies, and Cakes of various kinds. Every kind of Cakes can be made to order, and at the shortest notice.—He hopes from the experience he has had in the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction. His Bread and Cakes can also be obtained from Mr. PETER SMITH'S, on Market st., near Mr. Wilkinson's. He invites the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington. J. D. MERKELL.

Nov. 14, 1850 10-3m

NEW GOODS,

(*On Market street, store formerly occupied by Owen Holmes*)

ZENO H. GREENE, (late of Greenville, Pitt county,) respectfully calls the attention of the public to his new and carefully selected stock, just received from the North, which he will sell very low for *cash*, or on short credit to punctual customers. Among his large assortment may be found Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Crockery and Stoneware, Boots and Shoes, Ploughs, &c. Consisting in part of Kentucky Jeans, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Calicoes, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Marlboro Stripes, Linseys, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Cotton Osnaburgs, Blankets, Kerseys, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Hosiery, &c.

Brown, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Candles, Crackers, Cheese, Goshen Butter, Irish Potatoes, Powder and Shot, Pepper, Spice, Flour, in barrels and half barrels, Pork, Bacon and Lard, Mess and Smoked Beef, Whiskey, Rum and Gin.

A general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, including all kinds of Coopers' Tools, Crockery, Stone and Hollow-ware.

Men and Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans,—Calf, Kip, Thick and water proof Boots; Women's and Misses Boots and Shoes.

Ploughs of all kinds, Wooden-ware, Cotton Yarn, Nails, assorted from 3d to 40d, Gunny Bagging, Rope, &c. Together with everything usually kept in his line. The public generally are invited to call and examine

Wilmington, January 24.

GROCERIES.

JUST received, fresh Groceries at wholesale and retail;
100 boxes Cheese; 100 do. Raisins;
150 do. Herrings; 50 Bbls. Double Rectified Whiskey;
10 Bbls. Gin; 10 do. Apple Brandy;
100 do. Flour; 100 Kegs Nails;
25 Bbls. Crushed Sugar; 25 Bags Coffee;
5 Hhds. Sugar, Clarified; 100,000 Segars;
10 doz. Mats, assorted; 20 doz. Brooms;
20 " Nest Measures; 5 do. Tubs; 10 do. Flour Pails;
50 Boxes Candles; 25 do. Ale;
100 Gross Matches; 500 doz. Jars Pickles, assorted:
And a great variety of articles, and full stock, for sale at the lowest market prices, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Buggy, Coach, Harness and Gun-Smith Business

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Duplin and the adjoining counties, that they have located at Kenansville, in Duplin county, and are prepared to execute all work in their line, such as making and repairing of Buggies, Coaches, Sulkies, and other vehicles; making or repairing of Harness; also, repairing of Guns, and other fire arms, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. They hope from their known ability, and strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage. ALBERTSON & CARR.

Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., Jan. 24, 1851.—[20-4t*

JUST Received and For Sale.

10 firkins best Dairy Butter;	5 bbls. Cider;
5 bbls. Irish Potatoes;	20 boxes Cheese;
250 lbs. Codfish;	5 bbls. Onions;
5 bbls. Apples;	5 " Vinegar;
2 hhds. best Sugar;	8 " Whiskey;
5 bbls. Rum.	CRAFT & GRANT,

Dec. 20] Market-street.

FRESH Fruits. 20 kegs Malaga Grapes;
150 whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins;
3 cases Bordo (in fancy boxes;)
12 boxes Sicily Lemons; 3 bbls. Cranberries;
2 bbls. Yarle Currants; 2,000 Grape Fruit;
3 boxes Genoa Citron. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his old customers and the public generally, that he has changed his place of business to the "New York Furniture Warehouse," on Front-street, a few doors South of Market-street, where he will take pleasure in offering a very handsome assortment of Cabinet Furniture, purchased in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and will receive orders for the manufacture, *at home*, of all articles in the Cabinet or Upholstery line.

He would take the present occasion of stating that as he has made a change in his business, he is very desirous that his old books should be closed, and would respectfully request all those indebted to him to call and settle during the present month, and all persons having claims against him will please present them for payment. JOHN D. LOVE.

Jan. 17, 1851 19-3t

To Dealers and Consumers of Hardware.

THE entire stock of Hardware of Mr. LIPPITT is now for sale at cost and under at the Hardware Store of the subscriber. It consists in part of Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Frying Pans, and Pot Metal, (that is, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, &c.) This is an unusual chance for dealers and others to supply themselves cheap.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 29. 1850 12-tf

Chronicle, Aurora, and Intelligencer copy.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

JUST received from the North, an elegant and extensive assortment of Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware and Musical Boxes, to which we would call the attention of ladies and citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.

We will continue to sell goods in the above line at prices that will not fail to merit the continuance of the patronage we have received since our commencement in business, and having now procured a competent assistant, we will in future be able to despatch, at the shortest notice, every description of repairing requisite to adjust and accurately time Chronometer, Horizontal, Duplex, Lever, Repeating, and Vertical Watches.

N. B. Clocks, Jewelry, Plated Ware, and Musical Boxes, promptly and in a workmanlike manner repaired, and warranted to please, by A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

(Sign of the Big Watch,) Front-st., Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 8, 1850 9-tf

NEW TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND SNUFF STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the Store adjoining Messrs. POLLEY & HART'S, under Mozart Hall, where they intend keeping constantly on hand every variety of Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, at wholesale, or in lots to suit purchasers, at such prices as will not fail to please.

Being connected with an established House in Baltimore, they are prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice. To the country trade they offer the strongest inducements.

☞Call and test our articles and prices.

HATCH & BURBANK.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850 8-6m

ROUND SHAVES! ROUND SHAVES!

L. WOOD continues to manufacture his unsurpassed patent Round Shaves, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply, at his shop on Water-street, Nutt's wharf, and at the Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON, No. 3, Front-street.

Axes repaired in the best manner, at the shortest notice.

L. WOOD.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 3, 1851 17-6m

FALL FASHIONS.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes. The largest and best selected assortment of the above articles ever before offered in this market, may now be found at the Hat Store of C. MYERS. All persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere or going North, as they have been selected with care to please his wholesale as well as retail customers.

Wilmington, N. C., August 23d, 1850.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, Walking Canes. The subscriber has now on hand a full assortment of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, all of which will be sold low for cash, at wholesale or retail.

C. MYERS, Hatter.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns ever offered in the State. Also, Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c. POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.

Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m

MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. Wood's Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of

J. M. ROBINSON,
Late of Baltimore.

'Tis plain that Southern independence is to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

SNUFF.—10 Half Bbls. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1851.

THE SMALL POX.—Three new cases of this disease have been reported since last Thursday: Mrs. Bloom, on Boundary strt., west of the Negro burying ground; Mrs. Bannister, on Chesnut, east of Boundary street; and a negro child at the Hospital, three miles below town. There has been no new case since last Monday, and the Magistrate of Police, says he "feels authorized to hold out the expectation that the disease will not spread beyond the few cases that have been made known to the public." Total number of cases since the first January, 6; deaths, 2.

The authorities deserve great credit for the exertions they have used in preventing the disease from spreading.

VACCINATION.—The Commissioners of Wilmington think it highly desirable, on account of the existence of Small Pox in town, that all persons who have not been, should be Vaccinated immediately.

They therefore request the heads of all families in town to bring their Children, Servants, and all others of their families who have never been Vaccinated, to either of the practising physicians in town, from 11 to 1, and from 2 to 3 o'clock each day, for Vaccination.

The expense will be borne by the town.

JOHN DAWSON, M. P.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—We understand that that distinguished individual Major Gen. Tom Thumb arrived here yesterday in *two* extra cars. We presume he will hold his levees at the Masonic Hall to-day and to-moorrw. It has been a matter of deep cogitation with us, how much brandy it would take to make his little carcass drunk, and also whether the provisions of the "Free Suffrage Bill" would extend to him, and still further—where is he to get a wife. We know that Cain found one in the land of Nod, but that does not prove that Tom can, for Cain was a big fellow, big enough to kill Abel, and the Gen. only weighs 15 pounds, which shows that there is about 13½ pints of him. Just think of a man that could be put body, bones and toe-nails to a two-gallon jug, and leave room to salt and pickle him, if necessary. Out of compliment to the subject we have put this notice in small type.

Humbugs.

Humbugs of all sorts and sizes, seem necessary to the progress of modern civilization, and, as men, women and children are pretty much the same in all ages, it is reasonable to suppose that the art had arrived at considerable perfection even among the ancient Romans; at any rate, it is gravely asserted that a bustle has been discovered hidden away under the ruins of Pompei, where it had lain for more centuries than we can reckon on our fingers. Since the very general diffusion of knowledge among the people, which characterizes this enlightened age, it would be presumption in the members of any calling or profession, to arrogate to themselves a monopoly of this very essential art; but nevertheless, there may still be supposed to be some difference in the degrees of perfection to which it has been brought by different people, and we think every one will agree with us in conceding the pre-eminence to the politicians of the Federalists or Whig party. *They* are justly entitled to it, and even BARNUM, the glorious and immortal BARNUM, the hero of a hundred fields, must yield to their superior abilities. So much for the exordium, and now to business.

The two prominent, and at present the most fashionable humbugs in the political world, are—The New Union Party, and *that* State Convention, both of which are neither more nor less than so many Whig dodges—so many efforts to resuscitate a defunct party, by trying to impose upon the "dear people," whom these sweet, humble, and republican wearers of silk stockings do *so* love; oh, they *do*.—Now, just look at the "Union party." One would think that there was a disunion party, or that there was something in the character of the Democratic party inimical to the Union, else why the necessity of forming a "Union party" *par excellence*. We allude to the Democratic party particularly, because there is not more than two Whig States South of the Potomac, if so many, and the chance is, that there will soon be none at all; it is evident, then, that an attempt to break up old parties, however disguised, is, in fact, aimed at the Democratic party; for so far as the South is concerned, the Whig party is already annihilated, broken up, defunct. Just look at the Democratic Governors. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, all democrats, and only Kentucky in the hands of the Whigs. We should think it was about time for them to try another dodge.

But then again, what are to be the principles of the "Union Party?" or are they to have any principles? Perhaps the object is to make a great hurrah, and elect HENRY CLAY by shouting for the glorious Union. Now, we must say for ourselves, that we like the Union as much as any men living, but we can recognize no Union party that is not based upon a respect for the rights of the whole Confederacy, upon an avoidance of class or sectional legislation, and upon a rigid observance of the provisions of the Constitution. Such a party, avowing such principles, is the true Union party of the country; and without such principles, no party, no matter what name it may assume, has the slightest claims to our confidence. We believe the State Rights Democratic party to be sound upon the essential points. It has fixed principles, and while it retains such principles, we must respectfully decline leaving it to join any clap trap "glorious Union" party without principles. Once for all, we can join no "Union at all hazards" party. We go strongly, fervently for the Union, but not for *such* a Union, nor *such* Union party.

The State Convention is a very "good Morgan," but amounts to nothing, or if anything at all, nothing good. During the canvass of 1848, it was never proposed by the Democratic party to effect changes in any other manner than that pointed out by the Constitution, namely, by legislative action, and ultimate submission to the people. We know this, for we heard Gov. REID upon one or two occasions during that canvass, and heard him explain the mode and manner in which it was proposed to carry thro' "Free Suffrage." The same is true as regards the election in August last. A Convention was not named, but the Democratic party triumphed upon the issues then made, and they are now carrying out the will of the people as expressed in that triumph. If there is any inconsistency in this, it would puzzle us to find it out. The Democratic party know that nothing can be new and perfect at the same time, and that it takes time to point out defects, and mature improvements in all organic laws, and that it is better to remedy such defects, and introduce such improvements as they may be pointed out or suggested by experience, than subject the whole fabric of the Constitution to change and unlimited innovation. We believe firmly, that all power resides in the people; but this power is to be exercised through the medium of the constituted authorities, and in the manner authorized by law, otherwise, instead of rational freedom, we will have agrarianism or anarchy.

JENNY LIND AT HAVANA.—A letter in the Philadelphia Bulletin, from Havana, says that JENNY LIND created quite an excitement in the musical world of Havana, after she had been heard, but that a great prejudice existed against BARNUM, and that the trip to Cuba would be a losing speculation.

It will be seen that [illegible] have adjourned [illegible] until Monday, and that until Wednesday, of this week, upon which last day it is proposed it adjourn. It will also be seen that, after all the jubations which the Register, *et id genus omne*, held over the death of Free Suffrage, that measure arose from its ashes and passed with flying colors. Not a farthing, we believe, has been subscribed for any work of internal improvement. The large appropriations of the last session made members from all sections very cautious, as we anticipated would be the case. The bill to revive the old Raleigh and Gaston Road has passed, but will be a dead letter, as we have no sort of notion that the $400,000 which the bill calls for from individuals will ever be subscribed. The State will eventually be reduced to the same fix as the owner of an old negro—she will have to pay somebody to take this *property* off her hands. Of course no appropriation was made or assistance lent to the Manchester Road, but that will be done next Legislature. It is bound to be done. Local and sectional prejudices may have some effect against us, but some of the central manœuvrers have killed themselves so essentially this session that they cannot interfere with us the next. If the coal and iron interest on the Deep River flourishes, as there is every reason to suppose it will, no Virginia clique can prevent us attaining our proper stand, spite of the sneers of Norfolk and Petersburg. We had a notion at times to publish some articles from Virginia papers during the session of our Legislature, showing the interest taken in our affairs, and the attempts made to ridicule this place, and its pretensions to receive any benefit from the improvements of our own State, but we had other things of more interest, and we forbore. Nothing has been done with the bill for repealing the Gerrymander law of 1846-'7. No doubt this proceeded from feelings of delicacy or forbearance, or from a want of moral courage on the part of Democrats representing doubtful counties. Whatever was the motive, we cannot agree with the policy. In political matters, we believe in carrying out our notions to the fullest. If the Gerrymander of 1846-'7 was wrong, it ought to have been repealed without hesitation. When the laws of the session are published, we will make such extracts as we deem of interest to our readers.

Congress.

Last week the French spoliation bill passed the Senate, making an appropriation of five millions of dollars for the settlement of these claims. The other matters of importance before the Houses have been the bill for the settlement of private land claims in California, and the establishment of a line of steamers to the coast of Africa. None of these have been acted upon. Nothing has as yet been done with the postage bill in the Senate. None of the appropriation bills have been acted upon, and the chance is that they will be huddled into the very last night or nights, and be extravagant and yet deficient. Of course, land bills are every now and then passed, giving away the public domain to the new States of the West. President making flourishes—the humbug Union party is defunct. When Mr. FOOTE mounted *that* hobby, he put *his* foot in it decidedly. The slavery question is not mentioned in Congress.

Missouri Senator.

We learn that on the fortieth ballot, GEYER, whig, was chosen United States Senator from Missouri. The vote was for GEYER, 80; BENTON, 55; Scattering, 24. This result is one calculated to produce feelings of a peculiar character. While we rejoice that Mr. BENTON'S treachery and factious conduct has met its proper reward, we cannot but remember that he is the oldest and one of the ablest members of the Senate. That he stood for many years a bright and shining light in the ranks of the Democratic party, and that, in the "days that tried men's souls," he was side by side with the immortal JACKSON, in his war against corporate insolence and class legislation. But he has fallen from his high estate, and his fall has thrown the Democratic State of Missouri, for a time, into the hands of the Whigs, who have elected a gentleman not one iota more sound than Mr. BENTON.

☞JAMES A. BAYARD was, on the 23d inst., elected U. S. Senator from Delaware, for six years from the 4th of March next.

THE PATENT LAWS.—We have received a pamphlet upon the subject of the Patent Laws, with a request to notice; and also a communication in the Union upon the same subject, marked. We have not had time this week to read either, but will do so next week, and notice anything of interest. There is no branch of legislation more difficult to manage than the Patent laws. The facility of evasion makes stringent regulations necessary, at the same time that it is desirable to guard the public against the oppression of monopoly. It may fairly be doubted whether there is a patent in existence of any great value, which has not been made the ground-work of litigation.

THE SEWING MACHINE.—We would call attention to the advertisement of the Rotary Sewing Machine in this week's paper. We have seen it in operation in the hands of a practical Tailor, Mr. CHAS. BARR, of this town, and have no doubt that it will be found all that it is represented to be. We are acquainted with the gentlemen who have bought the patent right for this State, and know them to be responsible business men, whose statements may be relied upon. Editors who publish the advertisement, may safely call attention to it. It may cause temporary loss of employment to workmen, but we do not see how this can be guarded against. Business is a matter of competition, and men in the world are only safe when they ask no favors, but are prepared to stand their hand, come what may.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASES.—A fugitive slave, named STEPHEN BENNET, belonging to Capt. EDWARD B. GALLUP, of Baltimore, was arrested at Columbia, Pa., on the 23d inst., brought to Philadelphia before Commissioner INGRAHAM, and taken on a *habeas corpus* before Judge KANE, of the U. S. Court, who, after hearing the testimony and argument in the case, ordered him to be surrendered to his master, by whom he was brought to Baltimore on Saturday last. Parties in Pennsylvania subsequently bought BENNET'S freedom for $700.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst., DAVID GRAYSON, a slave of THOMAS BRIGGS, of Clark county, Va., was arrested at Danville, where he had been working in the Montour Iron Works. He was taken to Harrisburg, admitted he was slave, and was handed over to his owner by Mr. Commissioner MCALLISTER. There was no excitement in either case.

☞Charleston, S. C., has a population of 42,604, an increase of 11,777 since 1840. The increase is all in the new portion of the city, formerly separate, and known as "the Neck." The old portion, below Boundary Street, has rather fallen off than otherwise, probably from the increase of business, which has caused merchants to remove their residence comparatively out of town.

☞We have received the first number of the N. C. Patriot, published at Weldon, as the successor of the Weldon Herald, which has been discontinued.—It is Whig in politics, and is under the editorial management of Col. W. L. LONG. It bids fair to be a respectable party paper.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1851.

SENATE.—Mr. Bower introduced a bill to amend the Constitution so as to elect Judges by the people; Mr. Cameron a bill to authorise the citizens of Ayresborough, in the county of Cumberland, to elect Commissioners of said town; Mr. Berry a bill to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people. Read first time. The resolution in favor of John Berry and Hugh Waddell, providing for the payment of certain expenses incurred in the contested election between them, was passed and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Hope's appeal from the decision of the Chair on the motion to re-consider the vote by which the Free Suffrage Bill had been rejected, was taken up, and after some conversation withdrawn. Mr. Washington who, on Saturday had voted with the prevailing party, moved to reconsider the vote by which, on Saturday, the Free Suffrage bill had been rejected. Laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Foster, of Davidson, introduced a bill for calling an unlimited Convention. Mr. McLean one to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the people. Mr. McLean wished his bill taken up immediately. Now that Free Suffrage had been killed in the Senate, he was unwilling to go home without doing something upon this subject. Mr. Rayner offered as a substitute for both bills, a bill calling a limited Convention. The bill of Mr. McLean was put upon its second reading, and passed by a vote of 72 ayes to 40 noes. Previous to its passage on its second reading, considerable discussion took place.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the bill to repeal the act of 1846-'7, redistricting the State, was taken up and indefinitely postponed by a vote of yeas 62, nays 42.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, moved to take up the bill creating a new Judicial Circuit, which motion was disagreed to—yeas 35, nays 69. The revenue bill was taken up and made the order of the day for 11 to-morrow. The following bills passed third reading: A bill to improve the Deep and Yadkin Rivers, and connect the same by a portage Railroad. A bill to improve Haw River. A bill to increase the capital stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company. The bill to incorporate the Neuse River Navigation Company was read third time, amended, and passed. The bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company was read a third time.—An amendment proposing to appropriate $100,000 for the improvement of the Yadkin River, was lost—yeas 19, nays 67. The bill was finally passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, Barco, Bogle, Bond, Caldwell of R., Caldwell of G., Campbell, Cherry, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Fleming, Foard, Gordon, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of B., Hill of C., Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, Leach of D., McKoy, W. McNeill, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Poole, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, Saunders of W., Scott, Sharpe, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Swanner, Thornton, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiley, and Williams of M.—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, of N., Barnes of E., Blow, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Cockerham, Cotten, Erwin, Eure, Flynt, Fonville, Hackney, Harrison, Hill of N. H., Holland, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of J., Love, Marshall, Martin, Maultsby, McDowell, McLean, McMillan, N. McNeill, Person of N., Pigott, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Sanders of J., Sheek, Sherard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Thigpen, Waugh, William of G., Wilson, Winstead, and Winston—48.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Cameron introduced a preamble and resolutions, requesting the Governor to return the "peace resolutions," transmitted by the Governor of Vermont, from the Legislature of that State, with the declaration that they cannot be received from a State which has been the first to place the peace and harmony of the Union in jeopardy by violating the Constitution of the United States. The bill for the relief of the purchasers of Cherokee Lands passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Bower, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Bill to amend the Constitution of the State so as to provide for the election of Judges by the people, which passed its second reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Arendell, Barrow, Barringer, Berry, Bower, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Canady, Clark, Collins, Davidson, Drake, Eborn, Gilmer, Hargrave, Haughton, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Kelly, Lillington, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Sherod, Speight, Thompson, Washington, Watson, Woodfin, Wooten, and Watt—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Bond; Bynum, Grist, Joyner, Malloy, Richardson, Rogers, Sessoms, Shepard, Wiley, and Williamson—12.

Three-fifths of the whole Senate having voted in the affirmative, the Speaker announced that the bill had passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Berry, the Senate took up for consideration the bill to amend the Coustitution of the State, so as to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace by the People—pending the consideration of which, on motion of Mr. Bond, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House discussed the revenue bill, but took no final action upon it. Several amendments were offered.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: A bill to incorporate Clinton Female Institute; a bill for the better regulation of the town of Wilson; a bill to enable Mecklenburg county to pay over certain monies to Union county; a bill to incorporate Lafayette Lodge in Onslow county; a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Goldsboro'; a bill to incorporate New Hanover Division Sons of Temperance; a bill giving the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people; a bill to alter the mode of electing Inspectors of Turpentine in Craven county; a bill concerning the election of Magistrates in the town of Wilmington; a bill to amend the act of 1803, concerning the city of Raleigh; a bill relating to the advertisement of lands to be sold for taxes; a bill to amend the act of 1848-'9, to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. The bill regulating the exchanges between the different Banks of the State, also passed its third reading, by a large majority. The bill to provide for ascertaining the will of the people concerning the call of a Convention on the Federal Basis, was read the third time and passed by a vote of 66 yeas to 40 nays.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22d.

SENATE.—Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to incorporate the Pittsboro' Transportation and Mining Company. Read first time.

Received a message from the House, proposing to rescind the joint order by which the two Houses agreed to adjourn on Friday, the 24th instant, and proposing that both Houses adjourn on Monday, the 27th instant. Concurred in.

The bill to amend an act incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, was received from the House, with amendments; the amendments were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, the Senate took up from the table the motion made by Mr. Washington to reconsider the vote by which the Equal Suffrage bill was rejected. The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. Eborn moved to amend the first section of the bill, by inserting the word "*white*," so as to make it read "all the free white men," which amendment was adopted, yeas 48, nays 36.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, as its second reading, when it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Cameron, Canady, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Malloy, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Washington, Watson, Wooten, and Watt—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of B., Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Richardson, Sessoms, Willey, and Woodfin—16.

The Speaker announced that three-fifths of the whole Senate having voted in the affirmative, the bill had passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The bill concerning pilots passed its second reading. A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to rescind the order for adjournment on Friday next, and to adjourn on Monday following. The revenue bill was taken up. Various amendments were offered to tax the manufactures of other States brought into this State for sale, which were rejected.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Tar River Plank Road Company, and the bill to authorize Dr. J. O. Watson to build a dam across Neuse River, with amendments, passed their second reading.

The resolutions declaring certain inalienable rights of man, &c., introduced by Mr. Fleming, having been read, Mr. Eaton moved that the poetry and prose be laid on the table, which motion prevailed—yeas 62, nays 20.

The resolutions on repudiation, introduced by Mr. Brogden, were read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Fleming, laid on the table—yeas 69, nays 16.

The bill to provide for an agricultural, mineralogical, and geological survey of the State, passed its second reading.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23d.

SENATE.—Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to protect the Patrol in the county of Onslow, passed three readings and ordered to be engrossed. The bill for electing Judges of the County Courts, passed its second reading with an amendment, giving to a majority of the Justices in Court assembled, the right to adopt or reject the provisions of the act. The bill to incorporate the Western Bank, in the town of Greensboro', passed its second reading, its title having been so amended as to read. "A bill to increase the Capital of the Bank of Cape Fear." Mr. Nixon introduced resolutions concerning the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, which were read first time and passed. The bill to incorporate the Newbern and Central Rail Road Company, was rejected at its third reading, by a vote of 29 to 14; on motion of Mr. Bond, the vote was reconsidered.

The Senate took up the Free Suffrage Bill, and after having voted down an amendment providing for taking the sense of the people on the question of convention or no convention, passed the Bill on its third reading, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barnes Berry, Bower, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Cannady, Clarke, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Malloy, Nixon Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Washington, Watson, Williamson, Wooten and Watt—33.

NAYS—Messrs Rarringer, Bond, Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Keller, Lane, Lillington, Richardson, Sessoms, Willy and Woodfin—15.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Onslow was rejected, 28 to 15. The bill to incorporate the Newbern and Central Rail Road Company having been taken up on a re-consideration, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed. The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Cockerham offered a resolution that after this hour, no member shall speak on any one question, more than ten minutes the first time, or more than five the second time, except by leave of the House. Adopted by Ayes 55 and Nays 45.

Mr. W. Hill introduced a resolution providing that the Public Treasurer shall subscribe for 2000 shares to the stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, on condition that the Company transfer to the State 2000 shares in the stock of their road. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Rayner introduced a resolution inquiring of His Excellency Gov. Reid whether he had made any reply to the Governor of South Carolina, Communicating the proceedings of the Legislature of said State on the subject of a Southern Congress, to the President of the Nashville Convention, or to the communication of the Governer of Vermont transmitting the Peace resolutions of the Legislature of said State; and if so, to communicate a copy of such replies to the Legislature.

Mr. Avery opposed these resolutions as they implied a censure upon Gov. Reid, and he thought that these communications had been sent by Gov. Reid to the Legislature, in order that *that* body might take such action as might be deemed proper.

Mr. Flemming opposed them on the same grounds.

Mr. Rayner said that no censure was intended upon Gov. Reid, nor could it be fairly implied from these resolutions. He had offered them for the purpose of obtaining information, as he thought that replies ought to have been made, but he did not know that they had.

Mr. R. M. Saunders asked what kind of reply he would desire the Governor to make?

Mr. Rayner replied, such as the Governor of a free, independent and patriotic State ought to make in the present state of the country.

Mr. Avery moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Carried by Ayes 48 Nays 36.

Mr. W. Hill, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorable the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Gas Light Company, which was read the 2nd time and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the revenue bill, and debated many of its provisions and amendments. Mr. Rayner offered a bill as a substitute for the whole bill reported by the Committee of Finance. He explained the provisions of the bill with considerable minuteness.

A message was received from the Senate announcing to the House that the Senate had passed the engrossed bill from the House to alter the Constitution of the State, commonly known as the 'Free Suffrage Bill," with an amendment and asked the concurrence of the House therein.

On motion of Mr. Avery, it was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24th.

SENATE.—Mr. Clark, from the Military Committee, reported a bill repealing the militia law of the last session. [The law referred to exempts all over thirty-five from militia duty.] The Senate took up the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and refused, by a vote of 17 ayes to 28 noes, to concur in the amendments proposed by the House. The resolutions requesting the Governor to return the Vermont "Peace Resolutions," passed their second and third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Cameron, [illegible] Cumberland, [illegible] Governor to dispose of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad at public sale.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—An unpleasant personal difficulty occurred on the floor of the House between Mr. Caldwell, of Rowan, and Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee. It was pending a motion made by Mr. Caldwell to reconsider the vote by which the House had concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill for the relief of the purchasers of Cherokee lands. Mr. Caldwell said that he did so for the purpose of killing the bill, which he considered one of the most iniquitous bills that ever had passed. He had obtained information, since the passage of the bill through the House, that had led him to this conclusion. Mr. Hayes said he knew why this motion had been made, but it was not because any new information had been gained by any member of the House. Mr. Caldwell replied: *It is false!* and immediately a scuffle took place. As soon as order was restored, a committee was appointed to investigate, with power to send for persons. The House refused to reconsider. The gentlemen are of the same party—Whigs.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Free Suffrage bill, by an almost unanimous vote.

The revenue bill passed its second reading, and was read a third time. Both Houses agreed to adjourn on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The bill to provide for revising the statute law of the State passed its third reading.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25th.

SENATE.—The bill concerning the militia was rejected. The bill to submit to the people the question of "Convention" or "No Convention," was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barringer, Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, Davidson, Gilmer, Hargrave, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Woodfin—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Canaday, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Grist, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Joyner, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Sessoms, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Washington, Wiley, Williamson, Wooten, Watt—36.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Saunders. from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the rencontre between Messrs. Caldwell and Hayes, made a report of the facts, and recommended the adoption of a resolution that those gentlemen had incurred the censure of the House, and should be reprimanded by the Speaker.

Messrs. Hayes and Caldwell made some remarks, apologising to the House for their conduct.

Mr. Love moved that the resolution be laid on the table; yeas 71, nays 29.

The revenue bill occupied most of the sitting, and again in the afternoon. Finally, the bill passed its third reading. 58 to 46.

[The following communication was received sometime ago, and would have been published at the time but for the fact that, in the press of business, it was laid aside, and entirely escaped our memory until our attention was called to it, by the author, a few days since.]—ED JOURNAL.

For the Journal.

Whiggery—The North.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Had the Whigs co-operated with the Democrats last winter, and held a Southern Convention, and every Congressional District South of MASON & DIXON'S had been fully represented therein, and the North thereby informed how far the South would be imposed upon, the slavery question would have been settled at once. Yes, the South might have dictated her own terms, which, as they would not have been either oppressive or insulting to the North, would have been readily acceded to; for the Northern manufacturing, commercial, and shipping interests, which would not only languish but starve without the productions and patronage of the South, could then have easily put down the Abolitionists. But the submissive spirit manifested on the occasion by most of the Southern Whigs to Northern aggression, delayed the settlement of the matter ten months, and even then the South did not obtain by the adjustment what her honor, interest, and safety demanded, nor what, in fact, justice required the North to concede to her. And now it seems that the Fugitive Slave bill, which is admitted by all hands to be constitutional, and which is the only measure that was adopted which has any respect for Southern rights, has been virtually nullified already! Why are the Abolitionists so ready to nullify a law of the land, allowed to be constitutional, and which neither oppresses nor insults them? Is it because they are encouraged by Whig submission at the South? Is it because one of the Whig mis-representatives from North Carolina, in the last Congress, contended that the South had no cause of complaint against the North? Let us not censure all the Southern Whigs about the matter. There are two kinds of Whigs among us—Republican State Rights Whigs, and Federal Consolidation Whigs—the former of which done their duty to the South on the occasion; among whom were to be found the worthy Editors of the Raleigh Star, who, for the manly and independent stand taken by them on the occasion, regardless of the sneers and reproaches of Federalism, deserve a long list of new subscribers to their able and respectable journal.

Will the people of the South be misled and imposed upon by these Federal Whig leaders any longer? for it is not the slavery question alone that they are unsound upon, it is Southern Rights generally. For instance, they stand ready to assist in reviving the old protective tariff system, notwithstanding it bears so heavily on the South; notwithstanding experience has shown that the present rate of duties afford the most revenue, and notwithstanding the South has already been taxed out of about seven-ninths of all the revenue for the support of government, and about an equal amount to fatten the manufactures at the North. And they are also willing to assist in making appropriations for Northern works of internal improvements, to the exclusion of the South, although about seven-ninths of all the appropriations heretofore made have been made at the North.—Now, if all the States in the Union were equally engaged in manufactures, even then a protective tariff would have a tendency to rear up an aristocracy in the country, by taxing the many for the benefit of the few, which would ultimately convert our republican form of government into a monarchy. But as it is, the North engaged in manufacturing and the South in agriculture, the evil effects to the South of a protective tariff are so obvious that it is astonishing that any man is to be found at the South in favor of the measure; especially when manufactories are being reared up daily at the South, under the operation of a revenue tariff, without any complaint on the part of proprietors about not being protected. As for slavery, if this "higher law" party at the North are to set the constitution and laws at defiance, and plunder the South of her slaves, which are recognized by the constitution as property, why may not the South make reprisals upon all property belonging to the North found South of MASON & DIXON'S. If the object the North had in view in entering into the federal compact with the South, was to plunder her property and reduce her to a state of vassalage by taxation, why the South had better have set up for herself at first, or remained a parcel of the British Colonies. I repeat, that through the indiscretion of a few Federal Whig leaders at the South, the adjustment of the slavery question was postponed at the last session of Congress for at least six months, at a cost to the country of not much less than one million of dollars! And when the matter was adjusted, the settlement was not on terms either fair or satisfactory to the South, if it is permanent. Now it does seem to me that it is time for the Southern people to begin to distrust the wisdom and patriotism of these Federal Whigs—for no man is a patriot who is not a friend to the interest of his own State. And to judge from the result of the last Governor's election, it would seem that the people in our District have already become distrustful of them; for which change in the public sentiment, I suppose Democracy is indebted to the exertions of the Wilmington Journal and the Fayetteville Carolinian, as well as to the correct information which has been laid before the people by our able, worthy, and distinguished representative in Congress, who, for his unremitting attention to the business before the House, his devotion to Southern rights, and his obliging and gentlemanly intercourse with his constituents, has established for himself a popularity seldom enjoyed by any man.

A. O. G.

The Coal Mines of North Carolina.

Mr. Williams' Lecture, delivered in the Senate Chamber at Raleigh, on the 14th January, 1851, on the Coal Formation of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: If I had the talents to amuse and entertain a public audience; talents, to which I make no pretentions; I could not expect to afford amusement and entertainment on a subject of dry statistics; but on a subject so deeply interesting to the people of North Carolina as the development of their resources, I hope to be able to command the attention of an audience so patriotic as that which I have the honor to address, while I discourse, for a short period, on the value of the Coal Fields of Deep River, a subject to which I have given my undivided attention and laborious investigation for the last few months.

The value of coal, as a Mineral fuel, is but little known, except to those whose interests have made it a subject of study. Professor Taylor, in his invaluable work, *on the Statistics of Coal*, very justly remarks, that it would be no difficult task to show, in figures, how vastly more profitable is the application of labor in the mining and working and transportation of coal, than that of the precious metals. "The annual production of all the gold and silver mines of North and South America was estimated by Baron Humboldt at nine millions of pounds sterling and at present (excepting the recent discoveries in California) is less than five millions of pounds, or twenty-five millions of dollars. Now, the value of the coal produced annually, in Great Britain alone, is computed at fifty millions of dollars at the pit's mouth, and from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars at the places of consumption."

Great Britain is indebted to her coal for her supremacy as a manufacturing, commercial, and maritime nation. Take from her the coal mines and she would sink into fourth rate commercial and maritime power. Her manufacturers would cease—her Sheffields, Birminghams and Manchesters would be no more, and her people would be compelled to emigrate or starve.

The use of coal, in the United States, to any considerable extent, has been very recent. The immense coal fields West of the Alleghanies were considered of little value, twenty-five years ago, and the anthracites of Pennsylvania were scarcely known thirty years since. The whole amount of that kind of fuel mined in Pennsylvania in eighteen hundred and twenty was only 365 tons. The mining of that species of coal increased very slowly, as it had to make its way against public prejudice, arising from its difficulty of ignition.

In 1828, the amount of anthracite mined and sent to market was only seventeen thousand tons. From that period the quantity rapidly increased, and in 1849 amounted to nearly three millions and a half of tons. In 1850, it is estimated, the amount did not fall short of four millions of tons. The beneficial effects resulting to the State of Pennsylvania from the development of her coal fields was felt and acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of her land. The growth of her commerce increased with the growth and development of her mineral resources. In 1820, the coastwise arrivals at the port of Philadelphia amounted to only 877; in 1847 to 18,069. Three millions of tons of anthracite coal were brought to market that year, whose value then was *twelve millions of dollars*, and eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-nine vessels cleared from the single port of Philadelphia that season loaded with a million and a quarter tons of coal.

During the agitation of the tariff in 1846 at Washington, it was stated by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, that thirty years ago coal was entirely unknown in this country; yet in 1846 it gave employment to four millions of days work annually. It kept in movement a thousand ships of one hundred and fifty tons each, and afforded a nursery for the training of six thousand seamen, who earned three millions of dollars yearly. It gave circulation to a capital of fifty millions of dollars. It kept in activity fifteen thousand miners, and sustained a mining population of seventy thousand souls, *who annually consumed upwards of two millions worth of agricultural productions*, and more than three and a half millions of dollars worth of merchandize.

To Pennsylvania (says Prof. Taylor) the almost exclusive possession of this species of combustible (anthracite) within reasonable distance of the seaboard, is a boon of *inestimable price*, which places her in a position of *enviable superiority*, and baffles speculation *as to the point to which it may ultimately elevate her*. If such then have been the magnificent results, from the development of the coal fields of Great Britain and Pennsylvania, and such the anticipations as to the future, the question occurs what are the value of *the coal fields of North Carolina?*

Their value depends upon their *extent*, upon *the thickness of the beds, the quality of the coal, and the facilities and cheapness of transportation to tide water, and thence to market*. As to their extent, you heard last evening the statement of Professor Johnson, than whom no one stands higher in his profession. He had recently returned from a tour of several weeks examination in the valley of Deep River. He stated that his own observations satisfied him that the coal measures of Deep River extended fifteen miles, and that he had *reliable authority* for their extention fifteen miles farther. He did not state the width of the measures as he had not time to examine, except in one place where he had traced the beds on both sides of the river, and where they were from three and a half to four miles wide. From other sources of information, I have no doubt of their greater extent, both in length and width. But, if we take the length to be but 30 miles, and the mean width at three and a half miles, we have *an area of one hundred and five square miles*.

The thickness of several of the veins, the learned Professor stated. None that he examined were less than six feet. Some were of greater thickness, and, in some localities, two or three veins were found underlying each other. Now, if we estimate the area to be underlaid with only one vein, and that vein to be only six feet thick, this estimate would give for the solid cubic quantity in the ground six millions of tons to the square mile. Making allowance of one-fifth for waste and faults, the whole available amount would be five millions of tons to the square mile, or 525 millions of tons for the entire coal area of Deep River. The coal is of three kinds, the highly bituminous, the semi-bituminous, and the pure anthracite, and each kind has been shown by analysis to be among the best coals of its class. In quality of coals the fields of Deep River are *unsurpassed*; in *variety unequalled* by any location in the United States; in *quantity*, as far as regards all *practical* purposes, equal to any other. To mine the coal of Deep River at the rate of two millions of tons a year, would occupy 262 years, and at the rate of three millions of tons a year, one hundred and seventy-five years. The remaining question is, what are the means and cost of transportation to market? The means of transportation are through the slack-water improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers. The enterprise of a few individuals, aided by the liberality and wisdom of your Legislature, has opened a pathway to the ocean, which for extent, and capacity combined, surpasses any canal in this or any other country, and at an expense not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars. Compare the canal, as it may without impropriety be called, with the great canals which have been constructed with a view to benefit the coal trade of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The cost of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was upwards of seventeen millions of dollars. It is about the extent of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers—is sixty feet wide, and six feet deep, with locks of fifteen feet in width and 100 feet long. Your canal averages 450 feet in width. The water in the pools is usually from ten to fifteen feet in depth. The locks are 18 feet wide and 115 feet in length. It requires 14 days to go from Cumberland, at the head of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to Alexandria and return, not including the time occupied in loading and unloading the barges. A steamboat with her tow of barges can go from the mines on Deep River, to Wilmington, and return in 4

take into consideration the rapidly increasing number of River and Ocean Steamers.

The case stands somewhat different as it regards THE ANTHRACITE COALS. This species of coal is supposed to constitute the great bulk of the coals on Deep River. The market for this coal is not to the South, but to New York, and the New England States. To enable the mine owners on Deep River to compete with the anthracites of Pennsylvania, (which are the anthracites of any amount in the U. States) they must be able to place their coal at New York at as low a price as the anthracites of Pennsylvania. It is a saying, in England, when a person sends his goods to a market, which produces an abundance of goods of a similar character, that he has "*sent his coal to Newcastle*," which, as you know, is the chief mart of the great mining District of England. Pennsylvania is the great mining region of the Atlantic States, the Newcastle of America, and New York is contiguous to her. Their territories join. Their capitals are less than one hundred miles apart, and coal can be transported from the former to the latter city at sixty cents per ton. The question then recurs, can we send the coals of Deep River to the vicinity of Newcastle? to New York? Upon an accurate calculation, made by intelligent and practical men, I am assured that the ANTHRACITE COAL of Deep River may be placed alongside of the Pennsylvania anthracites in New York market, and sold on as favorable terms, *provided the former are exempted from the onerous tax of pilotage, to which they are now liable*. The coal which go from Pennsylvania to New York, pass through the Morris and Raritan canals, and are not subjected to fees for pilotage. The coals which pass down the Delaware and Hudson canal, to New York, are also exempt from any charge of pilotage. Vessels coming into the Delaware River to load with coal, are also exempted. The fees for pilotage in coming into the Cape Fear, over either bar, and going up to Wilmington, amount, upon a vessel of one hundred tons burthen, to about forty dollars, which is a tax of 40 cents upon each ton of coal she may carry. If this tax is laid upon the coals of Deep River, they will arrive at New York taxed with a duty that will disenable them to compete with the coals of Pennsylvania. A tax of forty cents a ton upon a million of tons would amount to four hundred thousand dollars, and is a greater profit than any mining Company has ever made, or can hope to make. The boast that the Slack Water improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers affords *a cheaper transit to the ocean than any other improvement*, in this country, of the same length and capacity, would be entirely fallacious with the burthen of pilotage on coal, as forty cents added to the anticipated toll of eight cents would make the tolls greater than on the Chesapeake and Ohio canals, or on any one of the Pennsylvania canals. Whether the vast mineral treasures of the valley of Deep River shall be developed, depends upon the view which the people of North Carolina shall take upon this momentous subject. When I consider what Maryland and Pennsylvania have done to foster and cherish their great mineral interests and the magnificent result which have followed the exercise of that parental care, I cannot for a moment doubt as to the course which North Carolina will pursue regarding her great interests. That you may have an adequate impression of the value in which the mining interests of Maryland and Pennsylvania are held in these Commonwealths, I will briefly state what each has done for their advancement.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was constructed at an expense of seventeen millions of dollars. Individual exertions proving unavailable, the States of Maryland and Virginia lent their aid by subscribing money and guaranteeing the bonds of Canal Directors. All these combined exertions proving insufficient, the State of Maryland waived its priority of lien, for the payment of its advances, and foreign capitalists came to the rescue, and by their aid that great work was completed, and with the sole object to open a path to the ocean for the coal of the Cumberland mountains. In Pennsylvania, since the year 1821, more than 600 miles of canal and 450 miles of railroad have been constructed, by State and individual enterprise, almost entirely for the benefit of the coal trade, and at an expense of more than thirty-eight millions of dollars. The results have shown the wisdom of those gigantic expenditures. That as great results will follow from the development of the Coal mines of Deep River, no well regulated mind can doubt. It is a law of philosophy, that similar causes will produce similar effects, and I am yet to be informed that this law does not hold good to the south as well as to the north of Mason & Dixon's line. If, in Pennsylvania, cities have sprung up, under the influence of the coal trade, with a suddenness that reminds one of the fable in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, where palaces were built in a single night, by the magic influence of the Lamp of Aladdin, why may we not expect to see the borders of Deep River, within a very few years, inhabited by a dense population, and adorned with flourishing villages and cities, and Wilmington, with her increased commerce, approximate to the wealth and splendor of Philadelphia? That similar results will follow from the development of the mineral riches of Deep River, is as certain, as the law of cause and effect. That they will follow *more rapidly* than they have done in Pennsylvania is equally certain.* Pennsylvania, at the commencement of her mineral operations, had to contend with prejudices as to the use of her anthracite—prejudices which experience has conquered, and you will not have to overcome.

In eight years from the opening of the Pennsylvania mines, she had sent to market less than two hundred and fifty thousand tons. A greater amount can be sent from Deep River in two years from the opening of her navigation. It was twenty-two years before Pennsylvania had sent to market in any one year a million of tons. Deep River can send that amount within five years. If capital and enterprize will do for North Carolina what they have done for Pennsylvania, then will the future progress of North Carolina be more rapid than has been the past progress of Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania the soil and climate are against her, in North Carolina they are in her favor.

The navigation of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers is never interrupted with ice. The canals of Pennsylvania are frozen up four months in the year. During that period, the bituminous coals of Deep River can go North or seek the more profitable markets of Charleston, Savannah, Texas, Mexico, and the West India Islands. Another advantage in favor of North Carolina, is the natural fertility of her soil, while the coal regions of Pennsylvania are sterile and unproductive, in agricultural products. Deep River and the adjacent country, with the aid of the fertilizing manures, lime, plaster, and guano, which will form the return cargoes of coal vessels from the North, will become, in a few years, the NILE OF THE SOUTH. Its products will quadruple, and will find A HOME MARKET on the spot which produces them.

The Iron ore of Deep River forms an important item in this estimate. Iron of as good quality, and in as great abundance as in any country, is found in North Carolina. On Deep River it is in immediate contiguity with the Coal. On the land of Peter G. Evans, Esq., the coal is overlaid by a stratum of iron ore, three feet in thickness, which yields fifty per cent. of iron. The coal which underlies it, is six feet thick, and of that kind best adapted for the manufacture of iron. The iron, when manufactured, can be transported to New York at a less cost than it can be sent to the same market from the celebrated works at Danville or Northumberland, on the Susquehanna. It can be also manufactured at less expense, as those establishments pay a higher price for their coal than it can be procured at on Deep River. At Danville and Northumberland, the coal costs $2 50 a ton. On Deep River it can be had for the price of mining it, as those who own the iron own the coal. But the iron need not be sent abroad for a market. There is a better market at home. The time will undoubtedly come when the manufacturers of iron on Deep River will supply the wants of a large extent of country beyond the limits of North Carolina.

The water power on Deep River is scarcely equalled in any part of our country. In cheapness, it is unrivalled. Dams which, on most situations, are expensive structures, are here already built without charge to the owners of the adjacent lands. Eighteen of these are already constructed, or in progress of construction, by the Navigation Company of Deep River. SUCH ARE THE PROSPECTS OF THE VALLEY OF DEEP RIVER. And, in view of them, can the most skeptical doubt of the MAGNIFICENT FUTURE of that favored region? Or that the progress of population and improvement will advance WITH A MORE RAPID PACE than it has ever done in Pennsylvania? Should foreign capitalists hereafter be induced to associate with your people in developing the treasures of Deep River, in coal, iron, and other minerals, the present holders of the land will part with their interests *upon a full knowledge of their value*; and the capital that may find its way hither from other regions will form part of that fund which is to contribute to the support of your State Government; and the laborers, mechanics, and tradesmen who may accompany or follow it, will mingle with your people, become identified with your interests, and add to the wealth, population, and strength of your native State.

*The wonderful rapidity with which villages and cities have sprung into existence in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, may be instanced in the cases of Carbondale, Honesdale, and Pottsville, among hundreds of others. In 1828, there was but one building on the site of Carbondale, and that a log tenement. In 1845, it contained a thriving and industrious population of 3,500, occupying good buildings.—Honesdale was covered by the primitive forest in 1828; in 1845, it contained a population of from 2,500 to 3,000 persons.—*National Magazine for August*, 1845. And all this prosperity arose from the mining of less than three and a half millions of tons of coal. The same amount mined on Deep River would produce, *necessarily*, the same results. In 1825 commenced the first mining operations in Schuylkill county. In 1841, the central town of Pottsville, originating at a later date than we have quoted, contained the following establishments for the education of the children of the miners and new settled residents: Six private schools, numbering 479 pupils; eight public schools, numbering 472 pupils; eight Sunday schools, numbering 1,137 pupils; teachers, 166; total, 2,254, with a library of 1,659 volumes.—*Taylor on Statistics of Coal*, page 14 of introduction. Pottsville now contains a population of nearly fifteen thousand.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says, that the Swiss Government has forwarded a beautiful stone from the Alps, to be placed in the National Monument to WASHINGTON.

☞The trial of Gen. HENDERSON, for a participation in the Cuban Invasion under LOPEZ, which has been progressing in New Orleans for some time past, was closed last week. The Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged.

☞The whole amount of stock for four steamers between Philadelphia and Liverpool, has been subscribed, and it is believed that, before the end of the year, the four will be running. Two will be English, and two American built.

☞The Teller of the Bank of Louisiana absconded last week with $80,000 of the funds of the Bank, the greater portion of which, however, has since been recovered.

☞Forty-one miles of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road have been thrown open to travel, and of course paying toll.

☞The American steamship Arctic put into Halifax on the 24th inst., short of coal. She had been out only twelve days. Her news, which has been sent on by telegraph, is to the 11th, and one week later than the Asia. There was no tidings of the Atlantic, either at Halifax or in Europe, when the Arctic left. This is generally regarded as sealing the fate of that vessel. The English news is of no great interest. The commercial advices are favorable, with the exception of Cotton, in which there is considerable dullness, with a prospect of a decline. Rosin in good demand, at 70 to 72 cents per 112 lbs., equal to $1 75 to $1 80 per barrel of 280 lbs., for common, up to $1 92 per cwt., equal to $4 89 per barrel for fine. Spirits of Turpentine held at $7 68 per 112 lbs., equal to about 52 or 53 cts. per gallon.

The French Ministry had resigned *en masse*, and a new one had been formed. The affair had occasioned considerable excitement in Paris. This event is said to have been produced by the open hostility of the President to Gen. Changarnier. The rupture has had no effect upon the funds. The Dresden conferences do not seem to get along smoothly. All, however, is secret, though enough appears to be surmised to lead to the impression that considerable jealousy and ill-feeling prevails, and that Germany is no nearer quiet than before.

Silver is beginning to flow back into England, and gold coin has further advanced. It is to be hoped that the same current will set this way. There is no natural reason for the great comparative depreciation of gold and appreciation of silver.

British and American Clippers.

We ventured some remarks, a few days ago, in reference to possible improvements in steamers. We would call attention, to-day, to the rapid strides which have been made, in Scotland, in the construction of fast sailing vessels.

A few years ago the United States enjoyed the reputation of building the swiftest clippers in the world.—During the wars of the French revolution, when velosity was more desirable than capacity to carry freight, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the last especially, became renowned for their skill in the construction of sharp, fast-sailing vessels. Craft of this kind are still built, but they are few in number, for burden is now more desirable than speed. In the Chinese seas there are several vessels of this model. A few years ago, in these distant oceans, the American clippers beat the English ones with ease; a fact which is recorded unwillingly, by Captain Hall. But the British clippers now almost universally distance the American ones there. A model, it seems, has long been in use, in the coasting schooners between Leith and London, which combines great capacity of burden with unrivaled speed; and by adopting this model for larger vessels, the English are enabled to out-carry as well as to outsail our fastest clippers. Captain Hall, on his return to England, happening to see one of these Aberdeen-built schooners, induced some London ship owners to have a craft constructed after that pattern, and sent out to China: with what result, we have seen.

At least, such is the statement of the London Times: and, as it gives the names of the vessels beaten, it must have considerable truth in it. The first Aberdeen-built ship was the Torrington. In 1847 this vessel is said to have left Shanghae, with two of our swiftest ships. After a fair trial against the Monsoon, the English craft came out the victor, without shipping a sea, while the American ships damaged their cargoes more or less.—One of the swiftest vessels, constructed on the old model, is said to be the Oriental, which has made the passage from Canton to London in ninety-eight days. The John Bunyan, one of the new mould, has, however, made the passage from Shanghae, a longer distance, in ninety-nine days. The speed of the two ships may, therefore, be considered about the same; or if there is any advantage, in this respect, it is on the side of the John Bunyan. The great superiority of the latter, however, consists in her carrying qualities. The Oriental measures 1,033 tons, and carries about 1,070 tons of tea; while the John Bunyan registers only 460 tons, but carries, 720 tons of tea.

So much for the Times. We question, however, if, after all, a first rate American ship can be beaten, either in burden or speed, by these Aberdeen clippers Or, if we are behind hand now, we mistake our Yankee blood if we are content to remain so

PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S MESSAGE.—President Fillmore's Message is published at length and largely commented on by the London papers. The Times devotes to it the leading article in three successive days.—This paper thus begins its disquisitions:

"The last address of an Executive chief presented to the world was that of Louis Napoleon, who, only the other day, was in King street, St. James,' but who now, by the expulsion of an elected King, presides over the fortunes of France. The address which this morning occupies so many of these columns is from Millard Fillmore, formerly a linen draper's shopman, and now, by the death of his superior, the Federal head of the United States of American. A century ago, in the days of Louis XV and George II, the wildest imagination could not have foreshadowed two such documents, two such personages, and two such trains of events as have placed them where they are. If it was then somewhat less improbable that a number of British Colonies should win their independence and form a Federal Union than that the grandson of a then existing advocate in Corsica should the President of a French Republic; on the other hand the Message of the American President is on the whole a greater, a more comprehensive, and more significant marvel. The Message of the French President seemed to exhibit him as healing the wounds and consoling the griefs of an ancient and distracted monarchy—as allaying its tumults and repairing its resources, and as much occupied in mending the past as in planning the future. The document now before us is eminently prospective and hopeful. It is full of new opportunities, creative energy, and expanding empire. The days of Washington, Franklin, and Madison are already ancient in the annals of a Republic which

Quails of the *Boston Museum*, says that Elizur Wright, of the *Chronotype*, has been known to with a pen in each hand on two different subjects, rock the cradle with his feet, and whistle "Hail Columbia" for the twin babies, while intently perusing one of Parker's sermons, all at the same time.

The Kings of the Soil.

Black sin may nestle below a crest,
And crimes below a crown;
As good hearts beat 'neath a fustian vest,
As under a silken gown.
Shall tales be told of the chiefs who sold
Their sinews to crush and kill,
And never a word be sung or heard
Of the men who reap and till?
I bow in thanks to the sturdy throng
Who greet the young morn with toil;
And the burden I give my earnest song
Shall be this—The Kings of the Soil!
Then sing for the Kings who have no crown
But the blue sky o'er their head—
Never Sultan nor Dey had such power as they,
To withhold or to offer bread.

Proud ships may hold both silver and gold,
The wealth of a distant strand;
But ships would rot, and be valued not,
Were there none to till the land.
The wildest heath, and the wildest brake,
Are rich as the richest fleet;
For they gladden the wild birds when they wake,
And give them food to eat.
And with willing hand, and spade, and plough,
The gladdening hour shall come,
When that which is called the "waste land" now,
Shall ring with the "Harvest Home!"
Then sing for the Kings who have no crown
But the blue sky o'er their head—
Never Sultan nor Dey had such power as they,
To withhold or to offer bread.

Parliamentary Reporting—"A Song from Mr. Speaker."

We take the following from a book called "Hunt's Fourth Estate:"

There was never a deficiency of wit and humor amongst reporters, and when it was the fashion to heighten these by full potations it was not surprising that an occasional escapade would attract more than ordinary notice. One by-gone worthy, distinguished in this way—Mark Supple it was—whose name has found a place in all the jest books for a feat which Peter Finnerty, another spirit of kindred quality, used to tell after the following fashion: Mark Supple was big-boned and loud-voiced, and had as much wit and fun as an Irish porter could carry—often more than he himself could carry, or knew what to do with. He took his wine frequently at Bellamy's, (a great place in those days for reporter's as well as M. P.'s,) and then went up into the gallery and reported like a gentleman and a man of genius. The members hardly knew their own speeches again, but they admired his free and bold manner of dressing them up. None of them ever went to the printing office of the Morning Chronicle to complain that the tall Irishman had given a lame, sneaking version of their sentiments—they pocketed the effront of their metamorphosis, and fathered speeches they had never made. Supple's way may be said to have been the hyperpole—a strong view of orientalism, with a dash of the bogtrotter. His manner seemed to please, and he presumed upon it.

One evening as he sat at his post in the gallery, waiting the issue of things, and a hint to hang tropes and figures upon, a dead silence happened to prevail in the house. It was when Mr. Addington was speaker. The bold leader of the press gang was never much on serious business bent; at this time he was particularly full of meat and wine. Delighted, therefore, with the pause, but thinking that something might as well be going forward, he called out lustily, "A song from Mr. Speaker." Imagine Addington's long, prim, upright figure—his consternation and utter want of preparation for, or a clue to repel such an interruption of the rules and orders of Parliament. The House was in a roar; Pitt, it is said, could hardly keep his seat for laughing. When the bustle and confusion were abated, the Sergeant-at-Arms went into the gallery to take the audacious culprit into custody, and indignantly desired to know who it was; but nobody would tell. Mark sat like a tower on the hindermost bench of the gallery imperturable in his own gravity, and safe in the faith of the brotherhood of reporters, who alone were in the secret. At length, as the mace-bearer was making fruitless inquiries, and getting impatient, Supple pointed to a fat Quaker who sat in the middle of the crowd, and nodded assent that he was the man. The Quaker was, to his great surprise, taken into immediate custody; after a short altercation and some further explanation he was released, and the hero of our story put in his place for an hour or two, but let off on the assurance of his contrition, and of showing less wit and more discretion in future.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—There is a man living in the backwoods, who being invited to a New Year's dinner, ate so much bear's meat that he went home and *hugged his wife*—a thing that he had never been guilty of before.

SHARP SHOOTING.—Col. Peebles, says the Bangor Mercury, tells us of an instance of sharp shooting. He states that one of the "rank and file" under his command once discharged six shots at a barrel rolling down a long hill, he being at the bottom of the hill. Upon the barrel reaching the bottom of the hill it was examined, and no mark of a bullet was discovered upon it; whereupon his comrades began to ridicule him. He, however, very coolly desired them to shake the barrel, by doing which they found that the bullets were inside—the whole having entered the bung-hole, at which point he had aimed. This is the toughest shooting story we have seen.

FOR ELIZABETHTOWN.

THE light draught Steamer BROTHERS, Capt. JOHN BANKS, will leave Wilmington on Sunday morning next, 2d February, as above. For light freight or passage, apply to the Captain. [Jan. 31, 1851—21-1t.]

Dr. JAMES E. KEA,
SURGICAL and Mechanical Dentist—Office over Mr. Agostine's Store, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1851 21-3m

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

SEPTEMBER Mullets. 15 bbls., a fine article. For sale by GEO. H. KELLEY.

GOSHEN Butter. 11 kegs superior quality. Just received and for sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SUGAR. 10 bbls. crushed, 15 bbls. clarified, and 15 bbls. Porto Rico. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FLOUR. 10 bbls. daily expected, of selected brands. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FOR RENT.
A SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE, on the corner of Third and Mulberry Streets, lately occupied by the subscriber. The House contains four rooms, and has a large and comfortable Kitchen attached. The location is healthy, and the neighborhood pleasant. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. V. KELLY, or to the subscriber.
A. B. McCALEBB.
Wilmington, January 31, 1851 21-4t

LAW NOTICE.
D. K. McRAE, Attorney at Law, Wilmington, No. Ca., will attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin and Wayne; and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland. Office on the corner of Front and Princess streets, directly under the Office of the Wilmington Journal.
Jan. 31, 1851. 21-6t

COTTON Yarn and Sheeting. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

COFFEE.—50 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo.—For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

IN STORE.
RAISINS, in whole, half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Citron; Figs; Prunes; Almonds; Lisbon and Marseilles Grapes; Pecan Nuts; Walnuts; Brazil Nuts; Filberts; Canton Ginger; Olive Oil; London Brown Stout; Reynold's Philadelphia Ale; Chocolate; Pepper; Allspice; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Cinnamon.
Powder; Shot; Bath Brick; Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffee; P. R., N. O., C. C. Powdered, Granulated and Crushed Sugars; Molasses; Soap, No. 1, Pale, and Family, Rose and Almond; Stuart's Candies; Knives and Forks; Hammers; Pad Locks; House Locks; Fine Plate Locks; Coffee Mills; Curry Combs; Gill Net Twine; Shoe Thread; Table and Tea Spoons; Basting Spoons; Pit and Cross Cut Saw Files, Flat do.; Cotton Lines; Bag, Sail and Store Needles; Drawing and Pocket Knives; Coopers' and Carpenters' Compasses; Coopers' Axes, Adzes, Vices, Crows, &c.; Spike and Nail Gimblets; Cork Screws; Scissors; Razors, Rough and Ready; Cut, Copper, and Iron Tacks; Blacking and Brushes; Looking Glasses; Trace and Halter Chains; Manure Forks; Socket Spades; Shovels; Curtain Rings; Wood Saws; Percussion Caps; Dusting Brushes; Clamp and Shoe do.; Screws; Guns; Dressing Combs; Sad Irons; Flour Pails; Brass and Iron Bound; Office Buckets; Horse Buckets; Cedar Tubs; Bowls; Barrel Covers, whole and half; Bale Boxes; Nests Measures; Axe Helves; Brooms; Brushes; Cocoa Dippers; Clark's and Hyatt's Matches; Candle Wick; Jute, Alicant, Manilla, Worsted and Baroc'dna Mats; Satinetts; Bed Ticking; Blue Drill; Denimg; Mariners Shirting; Pants; Brown Drill and Cottons; Cotton Yarns; and many other articles, which will appear in next week's paper. For sale low by
HOWARD & PEDEN,
Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 South Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

From the Richmond Daily Dispatch.
[illegible]
BY THE BACHELOR OF THE [illegible].

The present age begins already to be distinguished by a sort of rabid fury against those unoffending but much sinned against poor creatures, usually denominated old Bachellors. The very eccentric gentleman from Accomac leads the van in this war of extermination, and he has a mighty host following close at his heels. Dogs and old bachelors seem to stand about even in the estimation of these philanthropists, and both of them seem, according to them, to be fair subjects of oppressive taxation. We do not mean to scan the motives of these worthy gentlemen too closely. It may be that they are actuated, in the majority of instances, by genuine love of their fellow beings. Having themselves paid obedience to the Divine precept, "increase, multiply, and replenish the earth," they are doubtless desirous to see all their neighbors go "and do likewise." Some of them being very happy in the state of double blessedness, wish, perhaps, to extend the blessing to all the children of Adam. It is barely possible, in the meantime, that there are others who resemble the fox who had his tail cut off by a steel trap, and who, not liking to appear singular, invited all his companions to submit to a similar dismemberment, in order that the ancient family of Reynard might appear in uniform as it had done time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Whatever may be the moving cause—whether it be any one of those we have named, or all of them combined—certain it is that a disposition exists, to a very alarming extent, to invade the ancient and quiet haunts of the fraternity, and we feel bound, as one of the members, to sound the alarm in time, lest it be too late before we are aware of it. We say, therefore, to every man who loves his sober pipe, and his quiet fireside—who prefers his own thoughts in the solitude of his own chamber, to the din of the nursery or the roar of the servants' hall—who loves to go out when he thinks proper, and to come in when it suits his convenience, without having the fear of Mrs. Caudle and her curtain lectures before his eyes—who wishes to continue master of his own time, and to indulge, without let or dindrance in his own peculiar whims—to all such we say, in the language of Milton's "Archangel Ruined"—

"Awake! arise! or be forever fallen."

It is strange, but it is nevertheless true, that those who declaim most frequently and most loudly against old bachelors, are the very persons who are aptest to cry out against ill-assorted marriages. They can see plainly enough, that when there is no sympathy, and no congeniality of disposition, married people are, of all God's creatures, the most supremely miserable. They are tied in a knot which nothing but death or the law can cut—they drag each other through life like two contrary dogs chained to the same log of wood—they lead a life of wretchedness, to express which the term "cat and dog" would be but a feeble figure of speech. Yet they will have the bachelor to marry—to marry at any rate—to marry well if we can, but, by all means, to marry! Now suppose he can find nobody to suit his fancy! must he take a leap in the dark? Must he run the risk which every true bachelor shudders even to comtemplate? Must he merely, for the sake of marrying, take anybody he can get? (for as to consulting his own choice, that is altogether out of the question.) Is marriage, of itself, a benefit, or is only a step to happiness?

There is no bachelor, at least we never saw one, who would not marry if he could; that is, who would not marry a woman to suit his fancy, if she would have him. But there lies the rub. In the majority of cases, he cannot get the person he prefers, and the person whom he can get is not at all to his taste. Would our utilitarian marriage-mongers have a man marry a woman whom he does not like? Perhaps he may be a man of taste and refinement, and may have an inclination to unite himself to some woman of the same degree of mental cultivation. It is ninety-nine to one that he may find no woman of that character disposed to try the chances of life in his company. What then? Must he lower the standard of excellence which he has erected in his own mind? The thought is of the earth, earthy. Perhaps he may be a good sort of a fellow, with a taste to admire, but not the art to recommend himself to the brighter part of the sex, who, as far as we can see, would prefer a man who can wear his clothes like a dandy, curl his hair like a French friseur, turn out a savage moustache, and whiskers to correspond, and talk glibly about the last party, to Bacon or Burke, if Bacon or Burke were alive and on the sunny side of five and twenty. In such a case, he had as well cry for a piece of the green cheese which it is said the moon is made of. Well, what is he to do? Is he to go and marry somebody that he does not care the paring of his nails for, merely to say that he is married?

As far as our observation has extended, nothing can be more fatal to any man's matrimonial hopes than to let the lady suspect that his understanding is three degrees removed from idiocy. At least we are sure the most consummate folly we have ever heard uttered by created man, has come from the mouths of those who are *professedly* admirers of the ladies, and *confessedly* admired by them. These descriptions of men, it appears to us, pay a sort of compliment to the fair sex in addressing these as they do, which, if they possessed half the tact they have credit for, they could not fail to understand. Their looks say as plainly as words could speak it, "Madam, I know you are a fool, and I mean to adhere to the maxim of Solomon, and treat you according to your folly." They but follow the imperative command of Nature herself, for the favorites of the ladies rarely blunder into anything like sense. Such, at least, has been our observation, which we thank Heaven, has been quite limited. We are disposed to think the talk about the superior sagacity of woman, is all gammon; at least we are sure none of them ever discovered our astonishing merits.

If Mr. Wise and his fellow laborers will find a suitable match for the Bachelor of the Dispatch, he has no sort of objection to becoming a Benedict, provided they will do the courting. But as for marrying any sort of a somebody, why they may tax and be ——. We will go to gaol first.

EXCELSIOR.
Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.
THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.
Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.
It was patented the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.
Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl-street, New York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!
Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl-st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.
An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polley, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polley reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abondoned it and bought this.
An improved Machine, brought on by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.
We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.
We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.
☞Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851 21-3m
*,*Observer, Fayetteville; Telegraph, Goldsboro'; North State Whig, Washington; Newbernian, Newbern; Standard and Register, Raleigh; Watchman, Salisbury; will publish once a week, to the amount of $10 each.

GLOBES.
JUST Received and for sale at L. H. Pierce's Bookstore. Sets of Celestial and Terrestrial Globes. Also, Blair's Rhetoric, School, and University Editions.
Compendium of English Literature, one of the best School Books ever published.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Tytler's Universal History.
The Statesman's Manual Sterne's Works
Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch.
Fremont's Exploring Expedition.
Nineveh and its Remains, by Layard.
Walker's Dictionary. Webster's Dictionary.
ALSO, a large assortment of Paper Hangings.

SUGAR.—23 Hhds. Porto Rico; 25 bbls do. 15 do Crushed; 15 do. Refined; 10 do. Pulverized. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

[illegible] Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water-street, N. Y., have [illegible] hand the most extensive assortment of the [illegible] improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden Seeds, ever offered for sale in the United States, embracing every Implement, Machine, or Seed, desirable for the planter, farmer, or gardener.
ALSO—Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.
A. SHERMAN, Travelling Agent for the N. Y. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water-street.
January 24, 1851 20-4t*

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., at the residence of DANIEL SAUNDERS, Esq., near Wilmington, by Rev. JAMES McDANIEL, Mr. JOHN D. WHITFORD, of Newbern to Miss MARY JANE REID, of this county.

In Sampson county, on the 12th inst., at Boykin's Chapel, by the Rev. HUGH McALPHIN, Dr. H. A. BIZZELL, to Miss CELESTIA ROBINSON, both of Clinton.

In Wayne county, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. CURTIS HOOKS, Mr. BOAZ HOOKS, to Miss SUSAN E., daughter of FURNIFOLD JERNIGAN, Esq.—Also, at the same time and place, Mr. DEWITT C. SHEERARD, to Miss NANCY M., daughter of Rev. CURTIS HOOKS.

At Floral College, Robeson county, N. C., by the Rev. JOHN R. McINTOSH, HECTOR McNEILL, M. D., of Clio, S. C., to Miss ELIZABETH H. JEWETT, daughter of Mr. SAMUEL JEWETT, of Brooklin, N. Y.

DIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 23d ult., Mr. DAVID JAMES BRADLEY, aged 21 years and 6 months.

In Robeson county, in the 75th year of his age, JOHN McNEILL, Sen'r, a native of Kincefordale, Argyleshire, Scotland. He emigrated to this country in 1792, and settled in Robeson.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—NAVAL STORES,—With the exception of White Rosin, the sales have been moderate, buyers holding off for the arrival of a considerable number of vessels now past due; the receipts of Turpentine at Wilmington, at last accounts, were light, and the Neuse river had again fallen, the rise previously noticed having been of short duration. The sales are 500 bbls. North County Turpentine at $2 87½; 1000 bbls. No. 1 Rosin, at $2 25 a $3 12½ per 280 lbs.; 200 North County Common Rosin $1 35 delivered; 200 do. No. 2, $1 40, in yard, 500 do. Wilmington, $1 50, 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 37 a 38 cash, and 38 90 days; and 75 thin Tar, 1 75 in the yard. The stock of Turpentine here is very small.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—NAVAL STORES.—The market for Spirits Turpentine remains without change. Sales of 150 bbls. at 39 a 40c. per gal. cash. In Tar there have been sales of 100 bbls. Wilmington at $2, cash. In Rosin we notice sales of 200 bbls. common at $1 56, cash, and 200 bbls. No. 2, $1 87½ per bbl. 6 mos. Pitch continues scarce, and we have only to notice small sales at $1 75 per bbl., 6 mos.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 28.—Bacon, 9 a 10c. Cotton, 12¼ a 12¾c. Corn, 85 a 90c. Flour, $5 75 a $6 25.

NEWBERN, Jan. 28.—Naval Stores—Yellow dip $2 10—scrape $1 25. Tar $1 15 a $1 20. Corn meal 90c. per bushel. Clay Peas 60—Black Eye do. 75 a 80c. per bush. Rough Rice 45 a 50c. per bush. Bacon 8½ to 9c. per lb. Lard 8½ a 9c. per lb. Fresh Pork 5½c. Sweet Potatoes 40 to 50c. per bush.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Flour $4 62½ a $4 87.—Corn meal $2 87. Rye flour $3 50. Red Wheat 1 a $1 05; White 1 10 a $1 12. Corn 61 a 62c. Mess Pork $12 25 a $12 37; Prime do. $9 75 a $10. Lard 8¼ a 8½c. Rio Coffee 11½c. Rice $3¼. Molasses 32 a 34c. Cotton 14¼ a 15¼.—Whiskey 24 a 25c. per gall.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 68 a $4 75. Corn meal $3 a $3 25. Rye flour $3¼. White Wheat $1 24; Red 1 a $1 05. Corn 68 a 69c. Mess Pork $12 a $12½; Prime do. $9 25. Lard 8 a 8¼c. per lb. Prime Rio Coffee 11½c. N. O. molasses 31 a 32c. The Cotton market is quiet and rather in favor of buyers—sales at 12¾ a 15¼.—Whiskey 24½ a 25½c. per gall.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Flour $4 56¼. Corn meal $2 87 a $3. Rye flour $3 75. Red Wheat $1 a $1 03; white $1 06 a $1 15. Corn 61 a 67c. Oats 45 cents. Rye 62 a 63c.—Coffee 11 a 11½c. Sugar 6 10 a $6 70 per 100 lbs. Lard 8½ a 8¾c. in bbls. and kegs. Whiskey 24½ a 25½c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—COTTON.—The Cotton market continues in a very depressed state. The transactions yesterday were limited to about 1150 bales, within the range of 11¾ to 13 9-16ths. Prices are unsettled. We quote fair nominally 13 a 13¼c.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 23—Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks.

24—Boat Jackson, from Northwest, to Miles Costin; with staves, heading, and shingles.

Boat Gen. Cass, from White Hall, to Miles Costin; with 300 bbls. fine rosin.

Schr. Senator, from New York, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Br. Brig Albatros, Doane, from Kingston, Ja., in ballast, to Miles Costin.

26—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with cotton, dried fruit, yarn, sheeting, &c.

27—Boat Sopha, William, from Beatty's Bridge, Bladen county, to John C. Latta; with 39 bales N. C. hay, 5 bales fodder, 4 bales sheaf oats.

Brig Gallio, Brown, from Matanzas, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with 260 hhds. molasses.

Br. Brig Wasp, Page, from Newport, England, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with Iron for W. & R. R. R. Co.

28—Brig Wasp, Page, from Cardiff, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with Iron to Rail Road Co.

Br. Brig Waterloo, Parker, from St. Johns, Porto Rico, to Potter & Kidder; with 34 hhds. molasses, 67 bbls. and 23 hhds. sugar.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with cotton, yarn, sheeting, &c.

Schr. Christiana Caroline, ———, Little River, S. C., to master.

29—Schr. A. Sawyer, Hume, from Charleston, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Boat Gen. Taylor, Wilson, from White Hall, to Miles Costin; with rosin.

Boat D. Lewis, Sandy, from Lyon's Landing, to Miles Costin; with spirits, tar and rosin.

Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, from Charleston, S. C., to Jos. H. Flanner; with 500 sack salt.

Schr. Coquette, Bennett, from Charleston, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with 250 sacks salt.

Brig Sutton, Lefanour, from New York, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hale, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

30—Schr. Memphis, Snell, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 500 sacks salt.

Brig Clarissa, Robinson, from Charleston, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 200 sacks salt.

CLEARED.

Jan. 24—Steamer Chatham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Brig H. B. Crosby, Collins, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 115,000 feet lumber.

Brig Wm. Purrington, Higgins, for Guadaloupe, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 95,000 feet lumber, 10 bbls. tar, 5 bbls. pitch.

Brig Cardiff, Melville, for Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 120,000 feet lumber, 100 hhds. shooks, 150 bbls. naval stores.

25—Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by John Banks; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Steamer Henrietta, Hays, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Schr. Wm. Hart, Gandy, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 1139 bbls. rosin, 409 bushels pea nuts, 3 bbls. sundries, 12 bales sheeting, 33 bales cotton yarn, 1 bale rags, 1 bale roots, 51 bbls. spirits turpentine.

27—Steamer Brothers, Banks, for White Hall, by John Banks; with two boats in tow.

Steamer Union, Wadsworth, for Willis' Creek, by J. C. Latta; with boats Murphy and King in tow.

28—Schr. H. Wescott, Wines, for New York, by George Harriss.

Schr. Ustaloga, Burk, for New York, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 400 bbls. turpentine, 88 casks spirits turpentine, 150 bbls. pitch, and 492 bbls. rosin.

Brig Leontine, Merriman, for Nassau, N. P., by Miles Costin; with 60,000 feet lumber, 6 spars, and 30,000 contract shingles.

Steamer Chatham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons.

29—Brig John Dawson, Briggs, for New York, with 200 bales cotton, 114 bbls. spirits turpentine, 900 bbls. rosin, and 400 bags pea nuts.

Brig E. Hinds, Perry, for Philadelphia, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 896 bbls. rosin, 21 bbls. spirits turpentine, and 30,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Minerva Wright, David Williams, for New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 200 bbls. tar, 721 bbls. rosin, 7,080 feet lumber, 3 boxes mdze. 5 bags seed 175 bags pea nuts, 170 bbls. spirits turpentine, 89 bales cotton.

30—Schr. Lamartine, Morrison, for Guadaloupe, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 62,000 feet S. S. lumber and 10 bbls. tar.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, G. W. Brewster, master, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Swedish Brig Preciosa, Christianson, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 11,229 bushels rough rice.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Davis, for Charleston, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 30,000 feet lumber.

HONEY. Honey. 1 bbl. superior new Honey. For sale by GEO. H. KELLEY.

FLOUR.—100 Bbls. Baltimore selected brands; 20 do. Extra Canal; 20 half bbls. do. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

PORK.—20 Bbls City Mess; 10 do. Prime. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

WHISKEY.—40 Bbls. Rectified. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

CANDLES.—20 Boxes Sperm; 40 do. Adamantine; 40 do. Mould. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams	9½	a $	10
Middlings	7	a	7½
Shoulders	6½	a	7
Hog round	8	a	8½
Western	7	a	7½
BEANS, per bush.			
White		a	..
BEESWAX,			
Per pound	18	a	20
BUTTER,			
Per pound	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.	4 00	a	5 50
CORN,			
Per bushel	70	a	75
Meal, bush.	85	a	90
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio	12	a	12½
St. Domingo	11	a	11½
Laguyra	12	a	12½
Cuba	00	a	00
Java	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow	12½	a	14
Sperm	45	a	50
Adamantine	28	a	30
EGGS, per doz.	18	a	20
FEATHERS,			
Per pound	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	6 00	a	8 00
Baltimore	5 50	a	6 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River		a	90
Eastern		a	1 00
IRON, per lb.	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina	7½	a	8
Western, nom.		a	.
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown	.85	a	1 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds	11 00	a	11 50
Wide do.		a	::::
Scantling		a	....
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum	30	a	34
Gin		a	35
Whiskey, rec.		a	..
Do N.O. do.		a	30
Do. Old Nick	00	a	75
Apple Brandy	35	a	40
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba	20	a	22
Porto Rico	26	a	30
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1	0 00	a	11 00
No. 2	0 00	a	10 00
No. 3	6 00	a	7 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel	4 50	a	5 00
NAILS, per lb.	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES.			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip		a	3 35
*Virgin Dip		a	....
Hard		a	1 30
Tar	1 25	a	1 30
Pitch	0 00	a	1 12½
Rosin, No. 1		a	....
Do. No. 2	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3	.80	a	90
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon	27	a	27½
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	23
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm	1 00	a	1 40
Linseed, N C.		a	..
Neats Foot	1 00	a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground	90	a	1 00
Black Eye		a	75
Cow	65	a	70
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess	13 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime	11 00	a	11 50
Fresh, per lb.	5½	a	6½
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.		a	3 50
Sweet, bush.	.50	a	60
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	15	a	20
Do. dead	18	a	25
Turkeys, live	60	a	65
Do. dead	60	a	1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask	3 12½	a	3 25
Rough, bush.	00	a	80
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	18	a	25
Liv'l sack	95	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common		a	1 75
Contract	0 00	a	4 50
STEEL, per lb.	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough		a	15 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed		a	00 00
Do. rough		a	15 25
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans	6	a	7½
Porto Rico	6	a	8
St. Croix	7	a	8½
Loaf	10½	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping	9 00	a	9 50
Mill, prime	7 00	a	8 00
Do ord'y	5 00	a	6 50
Do. inf'r		a	3 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira	70	a	5 00
Port	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	$ 40	a $	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.		a	60
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale		a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	8
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	55	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	8
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	65
Lumber, per M.	7 50	a	8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET;
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 30, 1851.

BACON—The receipts of Bacon have been light during the week, and some demand exists for the article, at our highest figures.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime stall fatted Beef commands about 5¼ cents per lb. nett, on the hoof.

CORN—Sales of about 3000 bushels Corn, from Baltimore, at 70 a 75 cents per bushel, according to quantity, cash.—Stock said to be rather light, and store prices range from 80 to 85 cents per bushel, according to quantity.

COFFEE—Sales of 125 bags Rio Coffee, at 11½ cents per lb., 90 days.

FLOUR—Sales of about 200 bbls. Baltimore Flour, mixed brands, at $5 50 per bbl. Our quotations are for store rates, by the single barrel or more.

HAY—Stock light. A few small lots arrived, and sold from wharf at 90 cents a $1 per 100 lbs.

LUMBER—Some small sales wide boards and scantling at quotations. We hear of no sales flooring boards this week, but learn that they are worth from $11 to $11 50 per M.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Received from Cardenas de Cuba, 280 hhds. Molasses; held at 20 a 22 cents per gallon, according to quantity. Also, about 34 hhds. from Porto Rico, which, we learn, is held at about 26 a 30 cents per gallon, according to quantity. Also, 23 hhds. and 70 bbls. of Sugar from the same place, which has been taken by one house at a price not made public. The same article is now selling, in quantity to suit, at 6 a 8 cents per lb. See table.

NAVAL STORES—Our report of this day week left the Turpentine market in a firm condition. Since then, an advance has taken place, and sales have been effected, up to the hour of closing, at an advance of 10 cents per barrel on soft, which brings it up to $2 15; and on hard of from 5 to 20 cents per barrel, bringing it to $1 30 per bbl. The sales of the week reach about 2,600 or 2,800 barrels, mostly at $2 15 for soft, and $1 25 a $1 30 for hard, per bbl. of 280 lbs. The market closed to-day at our highest figures, (though not so firm as for the past few days,) with but little arriving. *Tar*—Sales of about 567 barrels during the week, at $1 30 a $1 25, closing to-day, with sales of 365 bbls. at latter price. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales of about 700 barrels during the week, at 27 a 27½ cents per gallon. *Rosin*—We hear of no sales.

PORK—Fresh, but very little arriving; selling at market, by the single hog, at 6½ cents per lb.

POTATOES—Sales of Irish Planting Potatoes, from store, at $3 50 per bbl. Sweet Potatoes selling in lots at 60 cts. per bushel. Retail price, 75 cents per bushel.

SALT—Received from Charleston about 1800 sacks Salt; 1000 sacks taken at 80 cents, cash, and 800 sacks at 80 cents per sack, 90 days; and about 250 sacks afloat, not sold. See table for dealers prices.

STAVES—Sales light. 8,000 R. O. Hhd. Staves at $15 25 per M.

SHINGLES—Sales light. Last transactions at $1 75 per M. for Common Cypress.

TIMBER—The sales of Timber during the week have been light. We refer to our table for prices, which will be found as near correct as can well be made.

WHISKEY—Sale of 50 bbls. Rectified Whiskey, at 30 cents per gallon.

JUST Received and For Sale at L. H. Pierce's Bookstore. The most extensive and splendid assortment of Valentines and Envelopes ever before offered in this place, consisting of Gilt, Flowered, Tinted and Plain Comic and Sentimental Valentines, Envelopes, and Valentine Writers.

To the Ladies.
Lovely in form, lovelier still in mind—
Always disposed, like angels, to be kind,
Delighting man by countless winning ways;
Inspiring love, an ardent flame you raise;
Extend your favor, bend at Cupid's shrine;
Seek Hymen's Temple with your *Valentine*.

To the Girls.
Letters but faintly trace at best
The thoughts that fill a lover's breast;
And lips but feebly can impart
The pure affections of the heart;
How then shall you that love reveal,
How shall you make the chosen thine?
Why, by sending a Valentine.

CIGARS.—50,000. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

WRAPPING Paper. 100 Reams. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FRESH and Fine per Schr. R. W. Brown.
20 Bbls. of Family Flour Extra Brands;
15 half do. do. do. do.
25 bags Buckwheat excellent;
1 hhd. C. C. Sugar prime;
10 bags best Laguira Coffee;
5 kegs of extra Goshen Butter. All at
GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FLOUR.—18 Bbls. Baltimore and Canal. Just received and for sale by M. McINNIS.
Goldboro' Patriot copy.

SUGAR. 5 hhds. Porto Rico. Part new crop. 25 bbls Porto Rico and Muscovado. Just received and for sale by M. McINNIS.
G. P. copy.

WHISKEY. 20 bbls. Rectified. Just received and for sale by M. McINNIS.
G. P. copy.

FRENCH Brandy's and Wines. Of all qualities and prices. For sale by M. McINNIS.
G. P. copy.

SOAP and Candles. 40 boxes of each. For sale cheap by M. McINNIS.
G. P. copy.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
C. P. WOODELL, Whiteville, Columbus county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

East India Cotton.

We understand that accounts have reached the East India authorities at home, of the most encouraging character as to the increasing spirit which is now being manifested in India, with regard to the cultivation of Cotton. We had recently to notice a continued and urgent demand made upon the East India Company by the authorities on the spot, for large supplies of saws, to fit up new saw gins, the demand for which had become very extensive; whereas, some little time ago, it was with the greatest difficulty that the natives could be induced to use them. Two separate supplies have been already forwarded overland, and another round the Cape. Now, it appears that the disposition to cultivate the best kinds of American Cotton has manifested itself in so strong a way, that the seed has become extremely scarce, and application has been made to the Government to furnish more, whereas till lately, it was with the greatest difficulty that the native was induced to accept it on the condition of planting it. It appears from the most recent accounts, that the cultivators have at length discovered that the growth of American Cotton is even more profitable and prolific than had been represented. The calculation of Mr. Petrie, that the produce of an acre was 70 lbs. of Indian, and 90 lbs. of American clean Cotton, proves to be considerably under the mark. The truth in favorable districts, is nearer to Mr. Shaw's calculation, which was, 60 lbs. of clean native Cotton, and 115 lbs. of clean American Cotton to the acre. But one of the chief causes, apart from the higher price (the best stimulant of production.) which have induced to the more vigorous efforts to increase the growth of American Cotton in India is, the facilities afforded by the agents of European houses in Bombay, who are ready to make advances to the ryots. Hitherto, the only means which they had of obtaining such advances, was through the native bankers, who have always exhibited a strong dislike to American Cotton, and have always refused to make advances on the crop, on the ground that it was more precarious than the native Cotton. In several districts, this impediment is now quite removed by the interference of British capital and European energy, so far as encouragement to the ryot can go, in inducing an improved and an extended culture. We are assured that we may look for a very large increase in the quantity of good, useful Cotton, shipped from India during the coming year of 1851. And we trust this extention is now based upon a ground that will secure its continuance.—*Manchester Guardian.*

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.—J. T. Buckingham, in his series of reminiscences, in course of publication in the Boston Courier, speaks of the importance of the printer to authors, as follows:

"Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct his false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers, in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting, many words—and especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, words mis-spelled, and few or no points, and those few, if there were any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of divines sent to the press without points or capitals to designate the division of sentences; sermons which, if published with the imperfections of manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt, as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a wood-sawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance and carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours the compositors, and after him the proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writer himself would be puzzled to read."

THE CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA is to be Vallego, a city laid out on the bay of San Francisco, about 25 miles from the city of San Francisco. It is the proposition of a Spanish speculator, who consents to give the commonwealth 156 acreas of land, divided into the necessary lots, and ground for the government buildings, university, charitable institutions, &c., and to expend, in the erection of some 25 public buildings, including $125,000 for a State House, an aggregate of $370,000, to be paid over within two years. His associates in this country are said to be Gen. Thomas J. Greene and Hon. Robert J. Walker.

BRITISH POST OFFICE.—The gross revenue of the British Post office for the year ending Jan. 5, 1850, was £2.213,149, the cost of management £1,307,248; the net revenue, £840,787. The number of money orders issued was 4,248,861. The number of letters transmitted between 3 and 400,000,000. The cheap postage system in England has worked admirably.

The *Roseomon Journal* says that a Scotchman in a neighboring town put a placard in his shop window stating that he "wanted a boy," and the next morning, on opening his door was surprised to find a basket lying outside, which on opening, he found contained a male child, with a label attached, having on it "Here he is."

BREVITY IN WOMAN.—We find in a California diary, the following glorification of a quality we should like. "A man of few words" is very well, but "a woman of few words" is a matter open to argument:

I encountered, to-day, in a ravine, some three miles distant, among the gold washers, a woman from San Jose. She was at work with a large wooden bowl by the side of the stream. I asked her how long she had been there, and how much gold she averaged a day. She replied, "Three weeks and an ounce." Her reply reminded me of an anecdote of the late Judge B——, who met a girl returning from market, and asked her, "how deep did you find the stream? what did you get for your butter?" "Up to the knee and ninepence," was the reply. "Ah!" said the judge to himself, "she is the girl for me; no words lost there:" turned back, proposed, was accepted, and married next week; and a more happy couple the conjugal bonds never united; the nuptial lamp never waned; its ray was steady and clear to the last. Ye who paddle off and on for seven years, and are at last, perhaps, capsized, take a lesson of the judge. That "up to the knee and ninepence" is worth all the rose letters and melancholy rhymes ever penned.

The Genuine Mrs. Partington.

Many journals in the country have perpetrated a variety of jokes at the expense of Dame Partington, and the Boston Post has said some admirable things in her name, which have been copied far and wide. Many persons esteem her as a sort of Mrs. Harris, whose name is merely a stalking horse for the convenience of newspaper wits. This is all a mistake; there was a real Mrs. Partington, and she owed her fame to the wit of Sidney Smith, who in a speech on the reform bill, at Taunton in England, referred to her as follows:

I do not mean to be disrespectful, but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of reform, reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth, and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on the occasion. In the winter of 1824, there set in a great flood upon that town, the tide rose to an incredible height, the waves rushed in upon the houses, and threatened everything with destruction. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pattens, trundling her mop and squeezing out the sea-water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic ocean. The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up! but I need not tell you the contest was unequal.—The Atlantic ocean beat Mrs. Partington—she was excellent at a slop, or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest. Gentlemen, be at your ease—be quiet and steady. You will beat Mrs. Partington.

MEAN PEOPLE.—The man who kicks people when they are down, the subscriber who neglects to pay for his paper, and daddy when he refuses to let you have money.

The Maniac Clown.

BY J. B. BROWN.

[The following narrative, with scarcely an alteration, is true. The particulars, thrilling as they are, were taken from the mouth of the unfortunate creature, during one of the lucid intervals between his howls of madness, while confined in the mad-house of P——, England, and may be remembered as being noticed by the journals of the time; the notes were laid aside, but not forgotten, and the author but waited an opportunity to place them in this manner before the readers of this sheet.—*Literary American.*]

"And here," said the keeper, as he came to No. 13, from whence came low moaning, "here we have a strange prisoner, from whom you may gather a tale worthy of note, and surpassing any you have taken, if we can but find him quiet, as he is at times; a strange story is his, and he is one of the most savage and raging prisoners we have at times."

So saying, he unlocked the door, after having looked through the grate, and we entered—crouched down upon his iron and immovable stool in the corner, with his face buried in his hands, his hair long, black and matted, his dress fantastical and strange—being but the attire, torn in various places, of a ring mimic—was a man, who moved not at our entrance; he was, like all we have seen, chained by the wrists to the floor, rendering it impossible for him to move more than was required in sitting or lying upon the coarse bed beside him. Nothing escaped him except a low moaning, which, at times, he sent forth, and shaking his head, buried it still deeper in his hands. The keeper said in this manner he had passed whole days, and then he was more peaceable and less violent.

Touching him with the end of the stick he held in his hand, he said—"Look up." And the miserable creature turned up his haggard face to our view.—"Why do you come here again," said he, sadly—"to make a show of me? You tell me, and those who come to see me that I am mad! do you not fear me? ay, strong man—do you not fear me, weak creature that I am? yes, and so you chain my arms and hands and feet, so that I cannot lift them up, but look ye, there is one thing you cannot chain—one thing you cannot manacle, and if you could, I would bear all the chains that could be heaped upon me—my memory! Chain that! keep that dread form from before me—let it not haunt me night and day—let me not hear that voice that rings forever in my ear, and you may chain and load me down, and I will thank you for it." And he dropped his head and buried his face once more in his hands.

"He has not been so rational for many a day," said the keeper, "for which I am truly thankful, for he is like a lion when the fits are on him, and"—

"Ha! ha! ha!" shouted the madman, rising, and flinging his arms as his manacles allowed—"ha! ha! ha! I am with you once again. Come, is all ready? Who goes first? Why do you stare so wildly at me? Come, I am merry, and shall make them laugh out to-nigh! ha! ha! ha! and his pale face was lit up with a wild demoniacal expression. Soon he spoke again:

"Where's Mary? not come yet? Strange—it is time—long past time, and she knew well she should be here early. Why gaze at me? she is not—no, no, nothing has happened—tell me, is she safe, is my dear child safe? Oh God! I remember, Mary is dead—dead! Ha! ha! ha!" And with loud shrieks, he dashed his hand to his forehead.

He sat down again upon his low iron stool, dejectedly, and spoke not; then looking up again, he gazed round, and upon the keeper and myself, who stood by the door beyond his reach.

"Come nearer to me," said he, beckoning; "come near, not you; no not you, I fear you," and he shuddered as the keeper stepped towards him—"I fear you, for your eyes strike terror to my heart; and that, and the form of my child before me ever, I dread. Come, and I will tell you of my child—my little Mary, my own pet child, I'll tell you how she died."

Not daring to trust myself within his reach, I stepped as near to him as possible, so that he could not reach me; he bent forward, placed his hand upon his head, and, with a sudden tremor and wildly glaring eyes, he began:

"Once, I know not when, but I could count by days, I knew the night, could tell the bright sun and the clear moon and stars, but now all are the same to me—days I know none, and light lingers around me ever; well, long, long ago, ere I came to this dull, gloomy place, I was out among men; drank, ate, cried, laughed, like men, aye, and that too merrily, for I was jester in the ring, made the crowd, the heartless rabble, laugh and shout, and raised a merry noise, no matter if my heart was sick or gay, but I was glad sometimes to see the long tiers, the closely packed boxes, and the stalls, each one with smiles, to hear the loud laugh and merry words, and know that I was the cause of it all—to hear the loud hurrahs, to see them wave their hats and handkerchiefs, when, with a shrill whoop, I jumped into the ring. That would cheer me sometimes when my heart belied the laugh upon my face, the jest to which my tongue gave utterance.

"Well, so years went on, until my wife, my own beloved Mary, died; she whom I loved so fondly and truly, I laid to sleep in the cold, damp earth; no one could have thought that I, the jester, the clown, the one who then laughed, could weep! But, oh! how many hours I have passed beside that lonely grave! my Mary! she loved me as few women love; she had trod on the same rough road, walked beside me in my troubles and sorrows, sharing what I enjoyed, or suffering without a murmur; and when I knew she was dead, it seemed as if my time on earth was over, and the same grave which was dug for her should take me in also. But she had left me one whom I must watch with anxiousness and love, if possible, more than heretofore—my little daughter, the image of her mother, my own little pet Mary.

"I struggled with the deep, the bitter curse of poverty. Could I have gained a livelihood by toil, incessant hardship and endurance, elsewhere, gladly would I have rushed to it, and blessed heaven for its kindness. But no; poor, broken down, a miserable, wretched man—no profession, no business save the one I followed. I was still forced to drag on the arena, where my wants allowed but a very short, scanty respite upon my wife's death.

"But what cared the crowd? The clown should not be sad; no, no, impossible for the ring-jester to weep, it was a thing unheard of, and would raise a louder laugh than any of my liveliest sallies. And so with a heart overburdened, sick and faint, I was forced to laugh and make merry.

"Oh, what a pleasure and joy to me was little Mary! how her sweet artless smiles lit up the gloom within my breast—how her merry laugh made me feel young and happy for the time, and with what fondness, strange, ay, mad devotion, did I hang upon every word, every look of hers! She grew and was beautiful indeed.

"How many hours when the toil of my profession was over for the night, did I sit beside her little cot, and gazed upon her as she lay sleeping before me! often, very often, with a smile playing upon her lovely face, telling that her dreams were sweet and pleasant, and making me even smile myself as I looked upon her, and wish that I was young, and innocent, as pure as she.

"And then what horrid, horrid thoughts came crowding in upon my feverish brain. Ah! how I'd struggle and fight with them, and I would weep and moan aloud.

"For oh! I thought; yes, the thought would come, what if death should rob me of her—her, my Mary—all, all I loved on the wide earth—she, in whom were concentrated all my affections, the only one inducing me still to drag on my weary life; what if the cold, strong, sure arm of death, should smite her down in all her purity and loveliness? True, she would die sometime, as did her mother, as must I, as must all of us, but should that moment be while I remained on earth? Oh, how I prayed to God to arrest death's dart till I was in the skies. Yes, will you believe it, the clown—mark me, the *clown prayed!* The one, who, in fanciful attire leaped and rode, joking and making merry in the ring—he, the one who wept beside the grave of his own dear wife, prayed beside the cot of his child—he prayed for her.

"And then, again, another and more dreadful vision come to me—to which the thought of death was nothing; should she, growing more beautiful and fascinating every hour, still continue the object of my entire thought and fall to sin! Oh, God! the thought was sickening; then how I bent me down and prayed—then how I trembled for the fate of my dear child!

"London's no place for a young, motherless and beautiful girl—for temptation and every allurement of sin and vice existed there. And should she fall! Would that ere that moment I could see her a corpse before me!

"Well, as I'd sit and gaze, and muse on all this, and my thick coming fancy passed before me, sometimes she would wake; at first she was surprised to find me there in tears, and sought to know the cause; and she would say—'Dear father, do go to rest, for you look pale; yes, do go, father, for your own little Mary asks you;' then I'd kiss and bid her good night, wishing her pleasant dreams, and leave her till I thought she was asleep again, and then so softly creeping back to watch till morning.

"Each day, each moment, found me growing weaker and weaker. And, as she grew more and more fair and beautiful, the more and more I failed in strength and everything—everything but love to her—no abatement could there be in that while the life-blood coursed in my veins.

"Sometimes I took her to her mother's grave where she was sure always to bring some simple flower, and I would tell her of one who lay beneath, so good, so gentle and so kind, telling her that she must try and be like her; and then she'd ask me many artless questions—if she was in heaven then, and if she loved me as tenderly as did she, and when she spelled the only word upon the headstone—simply 'MARY'—she said, 'Why that is my name, too!'

"My salary became inadequate to my wants—I pinched myself sadly to allow my daughter education, and to enable her to dress prettily, and that she might not suffer for anything. So I applied for more, and told them I could not live with what I had. But, alas! they answered that my request could not be complied with; they said they would retain me, paying me what I was receiving, or that I might go, for although I was a favorite, I was growing weak and old, and many a younger one was waiting for the chance and station I then had.

"I demurred, but it was of no avail—I pleaded poverty, but that was no help, and I was turning to leave, when once the manager spoke to me:

"'If you are poor and wanting, as you say, I can name a way in which you can gain money.'

"'Name it,' eagerly cried I.

"'Your daughter—she is young and handsome—she——'

"'What do you mean by the words?' shouted I, as I stood panting before him.

"'Why not train her for the arena?'

"Horrible idea! Train my little Mary for the arena! No, no, I could not think of such a thing. I could not find it in my heart to bring that dear one, pure as she was—untouched—unsullied yet by sin—into the midst of the many low and vile creatures hanging around such a place. No, no; the thought was agony.

"So I toiled on harder and harder than ever. Little did those who laughed so loudly, long, and heartily, think the heart of him who caused them so to do, was sadly beating while he sang the merry song, or danced and capered telling his curious jokes, and laughing out so loudly to himself—ah, no! At length nature could support it no longer; I grew sick and was scarcely able to go through with my performance, and the words of the manager recurred to me again—there was no alternative, and I was forced to bring her to the house.

"And that hour when she stepped therein I curse—aye, curse it from my heart!"

And here the poor maniac, after talking so rationally, and for such a length of time, covered his face with his hands, and swaying his body to and fro, uttered loud curses and cries. Upon this I feared that the remainder of his story was lost, and waited long for his paroxysm to cease. By degrees his voice subsided, and he commenced—

"She murmured not—she said she was glad that she could be earning something to assist me in my poverty, and she would do her best to learn and please. Poor child, poor Mary!

"Weeks, weeks—and many, too, we practised—every day for hours, and she would not say she was tired—no complaint, not one—and she learned, too, rapidly.

"How I watched her then!—by her all day, all night, not a moment could my eyes be from her. After hours and hours of training and toil, she was prepared for the *debut.* The day preceding the night was sad enough to me. We went together to her mother's grave and sat an hour or two. I told her that she was soon to come before the world—that she would be surrounded by sin, misery, and temptation—but ever to treasure the memory of that mother who, when living, was free from taint, and peerless as the driven snow. She was so young that she did not understand me fully, but said—sweet child—that she would go to heaven to meet her there, and if she would, she must be good to do so.

"The night arrived—portentous night—and with a sadly beating heart, I put on my customary habiliments. Mary was to appear in two performances—in the first alone, the second in conjunction with the best performer in the arena; how sweetly did she look when all attired for her first appearance. Never had she looked so beautiful, with her little spangled frock and tights, so like a sylph, so pure, so innocent. Again and again I kissed her, and bade her fear not.

"The house, long before the advertised time for the raising of the curtain, was densely packed, for the announcement of the first appearance in public of the daughter of ———, had been long underlined, and been heralded forth in glowing words for several days. Yes, men came to look upon the one whom poverty had compelled to appear; whom want had driven from her peaceful home, and to laugh at the jests of her sad-hearted father.

"And they would not look in vain; for at rehearsal the manager, struck with her beauty and daring courage, with her skill on horseback, made me liberal offers for her services, which poverty, of course, made me accept. It is not often that managers applaud their hirelings.

"Tier above tier they rose—and when, with a shriek and merry 'Here I am!' I jumped into the ring, deafening plaudits made all echo again.

"I know not how I acted, or what I said—but from time to time I heard them shout. My thoughts were upon my child; and when the moment came for her to appear, I led her by her little hand to make her bow, feelings of pride mingled with my sadness, for it was Mary, my child, for whom they shouted, unto whom they rose, to whom every eye was turned.

"But, oh! what a moment for me! With the lightness of air she vaulted into the saddle. A crack from the master's whip, and round went the noble steed like lightning—round the arena so swiftly, it seemed to me it were not half so long. Then how they applauded! My eye followed her as she went, my heart knocked against my bosom at each beat, and when she stopped for rest, I could not speak. It was well for me that they saw it not—they were waving handkerchiefs, and sending flowers from every portion of the place.

"It was a triumph. I was wild, frantic with joy, fear, and weakness! Sweetly, and with grace, she smiled and waved her tiny arms and hands, as the foaming steed walked slowly around, to let her breathe and give her time to rest.

"Off again, performing more difficult feats than before, but with the same ease and grace. One could not have told, to have looked on, that she had not done the same thing months and months before; so easy, no effort; so coolly, no embarrassment. It was through—I breathed again.

"But, no, she must come before them, and I led her out again. I need not tell you how they shouted, what they did; you'll say my brain was turned with love for my dear child, and would not think I told the truth.

"And now, one more performance, and the last that night. On she came, borne by the best performer in the arena, the favorite in the place. With what ease and grace he held her up on high! How smartly she looked, away up there—all tinsels and spangles, glittering so finely in the gas light, and he like Hercules beside her, urging the steed onward to its utmost powers.

"The most intrepid riders are carried the swiftest, to enable them to sustain their balance; and he was famous for swiftness in riding; it seemed as if his steed flew. No words came from my lips, though I was in the arena all the time. I was not thinking where I was, or what I was doing—all I thought of was my child.

"High up in the air he threw her, catching her as easy as if 'twas play; and she clapping her little hands—no fear had she. How they applauded! Her trial was complete.

"Each moment brought the performance nearer to its close, and how I wished it through! But no! his steed fearing the whip—trained to exerting all its powers when his rider was upon his back, kept on its lightning course. And oh, God! in one unlucky feat he missed her! I saw her fall—the horse reared—and down came his heavy hoof upon my Mary!

"I cannot tell you what followed. I saw them rise round on every side. There were cries; but I know that piercing shrieks drowned them. I saw blood—red blood—upon my dear child's face! I had sprung to her ere the horse had hardly moved, and seized her from beneath him, and all connected with the place rushed to my side.

"But she—the beautiful—she, my idol—life and hope—a moment before so full of joy—I had clasped to my heart a corpse!

"Ay, she was dead!—dead, like everything to me that should be full of life—dead, and I lived!

"I know no more—no more!" said the poor maniac, as he wiped his dry eyes, as if there had been enough to wash away. "I could have wept once, but now my eyes are dry, and I have no tears to shed. Men tell me that she lies beside her mother's grave, and that for many hours they could not separate us; but I remember not that it was so. But they brought me here to this dark place, and shut out the bright light, and will not let me listen to the song of birds, or smell the fragrance of the flowers; they chain me down, ay! load me with double manacles as these. When they have barred the doors, ah! they cannot close them to my Mary. I see her now, with the red blood streaming down her pale face—don't let me see it—away! away!"

* * * * * * *

And with a tear of real pity, and after obtaining the location of the two graves, I turned from him, and the massive doors were again closed and barred upon the "MANIAC CLOWN."

The Frozen Dead.

The scene of the greatest interest at the Hospice of the grand St. Bernard—a solemn, extraordinary interest, indeed—is that of the morgue, or building where the dead bodies of lost travellers are deposited. There they are, some of them as when the breath of life departed, and the death angel, with his instruments of frost and snow, stiffened and embalmed them for ages. The floor is thick with nameless skulls and bones, and human dust heaped in confusion. But around the walls are groups of poor sufferers in the very position in which they were found, as rigid as marble, and in this air, by the preserving elements of eternal frost, almost as uncrumbling.—There is a mother and her child, a most affecting image of suffering and love. The face of the little one remains pressed to the mother's bosom, only the back part of the skull being visible, the body enfolded in her careful arms—careful in vain, affectionate in vain to shield her offspring from the elemental wrath of the tempest.

The snow fell fast and thick, and the hurricane wound them both up in one white shroud and buried them. There is also a tall, strong man, standing alone, the face dried and black, but the white unbroken teeth, firmly set and closed, grinning from the fleshless jaws; it is a most awful spectacle. The face seems to look at you, from the recesses of the sepulchre, as if it would tell you the story of a death struggle in the storm. There are other groups more indistinct, but these two are never to be forgotten; and the whole of these dried and frozen remnants of humanity are a terrific demonstration of the fearfulness of this mountain pass, when the elements, let loose in fury, encounter the unhappy traveller. You look at all this through the grated window; there is just enough light to make it solemnly and distinctly visible, and to read in it a powerful record of mental and physical agony, and of maternal love in death. That little child hiding its face in its mother's bosom, and both frozen to death! One can never forget the group, nor the *memento mori,* nor the token of deathless love.—*Dr. Cheever's Wanderings of a Pilgrim.*

OFFICE UNDER GOVERNMENT.—"Cæsar, dis chile gwine to Washingtown, to ply for offis ob de govment."

"Well, darkey, what you is trying to git off now, eh? Spose you want to be bearer of patches to Lieberry! Dis chile dont expatiate hisself from his dopted native country. No sahree! In de word ob de sarm toon, I ses,

"Breeve dere de soul so kill so dead
As nebber to hisself hab said
Dis is my own, my native land?
If such dere breeve, go!
Carry him back to ole Virginny."

"No n-n-now Cæsar, why dces you always dance off on de heel ob fancy? Dis chile nebber tear hisself away from Uncle Sam. Now dis is de offis I ply for, and I'se great influence wid Massa Daniel Webster's waiter, so I guess I get it. I'se gwine to ply for de post of sexton in Pose Offis apartment."

"Sexton in Pose Offis apartment?"

"Yes, sah, I berry de *dead letters.* Sometime—you hear, Cæsar, eh! sometime, dey hab money in em, and den I rifle de corpse! You see, sah! Yah! yah! yah!

MR. POST:—As you seemed to think my portrait of the Snuff Woman was "orful," I send you one a little more *recherche,* which I trust you will give a place befitting its rank—and much oblige your's and so-forth.

A Portrait.

The Gem of Moose Mountain.

Following along from crag to cliff, in order to catch a new view of the magnificent scene spread out below me, as I trod the summit of Moose Mountain, N. H., my eye caught a glimpse of a female figure, at a little distance, who seemed to be busy in gathering berries, in which this eminence aboundeth. As I approached nearer, I saw that she was of no ordinary mould:—

"Taper as candles laid at Cuthbert's shrine,
Taper as silver chalices for wine,—
Such were her arms and form."

Good morrow, damsel, I said, as I stood before her,—with a gentle nod and one of the sweetest smiles she acknowledged the salutation. Juno! what a set of features! Psyche! what an expression! Her whole soul illumined that heavenly face—

"That eye, Love's arrows darting round,—
That cheek now blushing at the wound!"

"What success in gathering berries, to-day?" I queried of the fair stranger.

She turned her steps towards a shady nook and beckoned me to follow. She looked like a fairy—a mountain nymph—as indeed she was as she tripped along—

"——— Her golden hair
Floating and dancing in the mountain air!"

Anon the breeze would disturb her 'kerchief—and such a neck! By the pure and immaculate crescent of Diana! a flake of new fallen snow would have tarnished it! I stood rivetted—

"With heart all rapture, and with eye all light!"

as the maiden drew forth from the bushes a goodly sized willow basket, and removing the nice white towel which covered the luscious berries, she looked up in my face, then with a smile that would outvie an angel's, she exclaimed—"*aint there a darned slue on 'em.*"

CYMON.

A TOUGH STORY.—The Richmond Republican states, and vouches for the truth of the story, that a week ago an Italian, named Wm. Curlum, concluded to have a day's sport, and provided himself with a large pistol and half a pound of powder. He loaded the pistol and placed it in his trowsers' pocket, along with the powder. Thus armed, he started for the river; just as he reached which the pistol was accidently discharged, setting fire to his clothing, and wounding his right hand. His hair and neck were also much burned. The weapon rebounded with great force, and in "flying up," knocked off his hat. In reply to a question from a bystander, he exclaimed that he had "very much powder in his pocket," whereupon a boy present cried to him to jump into the dock. Without the least thought or hesitation the unfortunate man did as he was bid, and, while floundering about in the water, the powder, which had been closely packed in paper, exploded with a loud report, just as the poor fellow submerged himself beneath the turbid water. He was not injured by the explosion, but his pants were nearly blown off, and his pocket-book, containing three dollars in money, blown to the bottom of the dock. He abandoned his project of an excursion and went home.

A DUELLING ANECDOTE.—Two Spanish offiers recently met to fight a duel outside the gates of Bilboa, after the seconds had failed to reconcile the belligerents. "We wish to fight—to fight to death," they replied to the representations of their companions. At this moment, a poor fellow, looking like the ghost of Romeo's apothecary, approached the seconds, and, in a lamentable voice, said, "Gentlemen, I am a poor artisan, with a large family, and if you would—" "My good man, don't trouble us now," cried one of the officers, "don't you see my friends are going to split each other? We are not in a charitable humor." "It is not alms I ask for," said the man; "I am a poor carpenter, with eight children, and my wife is sick; and having heard that those gentlemen were about to kill each other, I thought of asking you to let me make the coffins." At these words the individuals about to commence the combat burst into a loud fit of laughter, and, simultaneously throwing down their swords, shook hands with each other, and walked away.

The currency of the world is stated to be nearly as follows: Bank currency, $650,000,000—specie in circulation, $655,000,000—specie in banks $445,000,000."

Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Science Applied to Agriculture—Vegetable Physiology.

"Why do not our planters do these things, and preserve the rising generation from raising the cry of 'Westward Ho!'"—*August number of Southern Cultivator,* 1849.

MR. EDITOR—Under this "text," I propose to consider a few of the most important practices of Scientific Agriculture, in connection with some facts in Vegetable Physilogy and Chemistry, leaving the farmer to reflect upon the subjects presented, and hoping that a due degree of *action*—without which all our reasoning will be in vain—will spring forth as the legitimate offspring of his thoughts.

1st *Manuring.*—The fact that plants, as well as animals, possess life, and that they require *food* to support this life, cannot be too strongly impressed upon our minds. The questions then arise, from whence is this food? how is it taken in? and how assimilated by plants? These questions involve much, and would require, for a full answer, a detail of Vegetable Physiology far beyond the limits of this article. Suffice it, that the food is derived from the air and the earth—that it is taken in from the air, by a species of respiration carried on by the leaves, and from the earth, by absorption through the roots; and that plants possess the power of breaking up the compound bodies (CO_2, HO, and NH_3) thus taken in, and reparting them into their ultimate elements, (C. H. O. N.,) and then re-arranging or assimilating them into other and entirely different compounds, as woody fibre, bark, leaves, fruit, sap, gum, starch, sugar, &c., which all consist of the four elements above, united with the *mineral portions* of the plant, which it also possesses the power of distributing as its wants require.

It will be at once seen, that the food which is taken in by the leaves must be in a gaseous form, while that by the roots may be either gaseous or in the form of soluble substances, as they are both taken up by water. We find, then, that while both the roots and leaves may take in the organic food of plants, (carbonic acid, ammonia, and vapor of water,) they are entirely dependent on absorption thro' the roots for their inorganic food. The air and the earth, then, are the granaries of nature, in which the food of your plants is laid up, and if any element of them is not found in these, you must supply it, if you wish a healthy and abundant growth of such plants.

The organic portions of plants consist, as already stated, of Carbonic acid gas, Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen. These are all supplied by the air. There is, then, but little danger, from the nature of the atmosphere—the property of which is such that it maintains its relative proportions at all places, and thus possesses a self-renovating power—that your plant will not be supplied with food for its organic portions; but its inorganic portions, its minerals, are as necessary to a healthy growth as the organic constituents.

The cotton plant can no more flourish without its phosphorus and potash, than without its bark and sap. Unfortunately for the planter, these substances are not always furnished in abundance by the earth, from which alone they must be derived; and if they were at first in sufficient quantity, are liable to be exhausted by your crops and the leaching of your land. Nor is this deficiency so easily supplied by nature. The earth, from its stationary character, is deprived of the *self-renovating* power of the atmosphere. The necessity, then, of *feeding* your plants with these inorganic elements, by applying them as manures to the earth whenever there is a deficiency, is evident.

By a reference to an analysis, by Thomas J. Summer, "*Cultivator,*" 1849, page 14, it will be seen that the cotton plant gave 13.37 of phosphoric acid, and 22.01 of potash in 100 parts. Here is an evident indication for phosphorus and potash. Feed your cotton then, with phosphates, (contained largely in bones,) and with ashes, which contain potash in abundance. This example is only cited to show the simplicity and certainty of the system. All the other ingredients of your plant may be supplied in the same way.

But while I insist upon the application of mineral substances, I would not reject vegetable manures.

There may be lands rich in minerals, and poor in vegetable substances. To these it would be folly to apply what is already superabundant. We have seen that plants take in carbonic acid (which is the form to which vegetable substances must be reduced by decomposition, before they can be taken up and assimilated by plants,) through their roots. If, then, there are decaying substances around the roots, it is but natural to suppose they will receive a larger portion of carbonic acid, and produce a more abundant growth; the minerals being taken in, in the same increased proportion. But if the organic elements are alone furnished in abundance, the *size* of your plant may be increased, but it will be an abnormal increase, and can result in no good. It is from this fact that compost manures, which contain both the organic and inorganic parts of plants, are so generally beneficial.

The difficulty of impressing the importance of these "theoretical views," as they are called, upon a set of men who style themselves "plain farmers," arises from the fact that Agriculture had its origin long prior to science, and hobbled on for ages without its aid; and now the old veteran refuses indignantly to be guided by this child of yesterday. True enough, you may live on your rich lands, and *hobble on still,* without any such aid, but is it good philosophy to reject the suggestions of science without examination, and still pursue the plans under which your lands are wasting and your crops failing? *Try it;* if it fail, then condemn.

Respectfully, R. D. WEBB, M. D.
Scoober, Kemper co., Miss., Dec., 1850.

From the Columbus Enquirer.

Saving Meat at the South.

There are certain established rules among most farmers for putting up Beef and Pork, and innovations upon those rules would be as bad as altering the laws of the Medes and Persians; and the result is, that at least one-third of the meat attempted to be cured here is either tainted or lost entirely. Some few years since we found a recipe for saving beef in the summer months, in an agricultural paper, and as we had an unruly steer that had not civility enough to wait for the gathering of the crops before he roamed the pea field, we were constrained to put him into the barrel, although it was the hottest weather of August. We followed that recipe, and never saw finer and sweeter meat from the famed Fulton market. We have never hesitated since, summer or winter, whenever we wanted beef, to kill and pack away, and have never had any but the sweetest meat. Here is the method, try it you who have fine young beeves that are falling away daily, waiting for weather cold enough to kill:

Cut the meat into convenient pieces for packing, and wash each piece in clear cold water, taking care to extract all the blood. Now let it drain well, and to every hundred pounds of meat take four pounds of pulverized Rock Salt, and four pounds of best New Orleans Sugar, mix these well together, and rub each piece of meat well with the mixture. Have now a barrel perfectly sweet, and commence packing the pieces into it as compactly as possible, layer upon layer, until the cask is full. Now apply a follower on the top, with some weights to keep the meat in its place, and, either with a close head or good cloth, cover over the barrel. In twenty-four hours it will be filled with pickle, and will keep as well in July as January. Families in towns and cities, that wish only to pickle a small quantity, may put it down in jars, taking the same proportion of salt and sugar as to the hundred pounds.

And now as winter opens so mild, what is to be done with our porkers? Corn a dollar a bushel, and the weather too warm too kill. Hogs will eat the value of their carcasses in a short time, what is to be done? We answer, kill your hogs whenever you are ready, especially if there is a white frost. All the pork requires for safe keeping is once to get cold to the bone, and this it will do in one night. Rub the hams and shoulders well with fine salt and sugar, pack them close in a tight sweet cask, and pour a pickle strong enough to bear an egg over them.—They may be taken out at the proper time and smoked, and may be returned to the pickle again or not. The sides may be made into *Pickled Pork,* or may be pickled for smoking. For pickled pork, nothing but the clean side should be taken; this should be cut into small convenient pieces for packing, and should be packed in rock salt. First give a layer of salt to the bottom of the cask, and then pack pieces of pork in edge ways, as close as they can be packed; now another layer of rock salt, and so on until the cask is full. Now make a pickle strong enough to bear an egg, skim as it is scalding, adding half a gallon of molasses to it, and when perfectly cool pour it over the pork. When the sides are to be smoked, the same process will answer, except that Liverpool salt will do in the place of rock. Meat thus cured will never be subject to flies or bugs, and is safer and better every way than the ordinary way of curing. It is well to draw the pickle some two or three times in the year, scald and skim it, and then return it; this will be certain to preserve it. Doubters, try it.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Cover your Barn-Yards.

The question has been raised *how far* a judicious man would haul, if it were *given to him,* barn-yard manure, accumulated under the usual circumstances? What are they? Made only from the offal of corn and wheat and other grain in open yards, exposed to be drenched and to have the life washed out of it, not only with every rain, but with the water falling from the unspouted roofs of the barn and stables.

The too common errors of farmers is to value manure by the bulk rather than by the *quality.* One might as well value a woman or a man in the same way. No, it's the spirit, the essence, that gives value to the one and the other. For some things, frequent washing is to be commended, *but not for manure.*

Says an English writer:

"Who, with an eye in his head, and gifted with a particle of the reasoning faculties generally vouchsafed by a kind Providence, can help lamenting the wasteful mismanagement of manure on most farms, and *more particularly on those of farmers who all their lives have been brought up to nothing else* but agricultural employment, and who follow undeviatingly the practice of their fathers? What was more common than to see what ought to be manure, exposed on an eminence to the alternate heats of summer, the blustering winds, the drenching rain and snow of winter—its essence wasting its fragrance in a puddling horse-pond, or working its devious course to a running stream? Does this not require reform? And what reform more appropriate than by the erection of a roof to protect the manure from the vicissitudes of the weather—sinking tanks to receive the liquid from the stables, cow-houses, and piggeries, and at least weekly pumping it on the mass, which readily absorbs it—causing no undue fermentation, and helping to consolidate the whole as it daily accumulates by the continual addition of strata, thus converted into fertilizing substances? Such is the common practice at Gilgarran, not long since noticed as the most sterile spot in the county, but now producing crops equal to any in it.

"When I first commenced roofing my middens barn-yards, I had to contend with the jeers of my neighbors, and the deep-rooted prejudices of my own people, who foretold an absolute failure and wasteful expenditure. But what say they now? That the manure when cut into has the appearance and consistency of the blackest peat moss, and that the improvement in it the very first year paid for all the expense, and so has it been as respects my stack-yard, which has for several years been permanently roofed. Great was the discouragement offered to me whilst this operation was in progress; but how stands the case now? It is visited from far and near by our most distinguished agriculturists, and their praise of it and my middens is unqualified."

From the New Orleans Delta.

The Dying Volunteer at Monterey.

[FROM THE CABIN OF "BLACK DICK."]

Sad, and sick! the fever burns
Within my breast a hell—
Oh! give me water ere I die—
Water, my thirst to quell;
One long, one deep, refreshing draught
From our old moss grown well.

It seems to me, if I could breathe
A little mountain air,
And feel, as once, the mountain breeze
Lifting my tangled hair,—
That these, with freedom, might again
My wasting strength repair.

I think—I feel—that I am crazed,—
I see my mother's face;
Her soft sweet eyes look into mine,
I feel her warm embrace.
Leave me not, mother! till once more,
Thy features I may trace.

'Twas but a vision; brief, yet sweet,—
See how it fades from me—
I thought I was at home again,
Under the green beach tree:
But now I know that I was shot
In storming Monterey.

Woe's me! that I should languish here,
Like Eagle in a net.
While stars and stripes in splendor floats,
And fire-eyed horses fret,
And swords send back their lightning gleam
To glancing bayonet.

But do I dream? for now again
My native home I see;
Parent and brother at the door,
My sister at the tree,
With water in her cup; I thirst
Sister—bring it to me.

I've wandered far in distant lands,
Beneath a scorching sun,
Where the bright orange quenches thirst,
But here I have not one:
Way-worn am I, my sister dear—
Run with the water, run!

Sister, you sport—those lustrous eyes
From me thou can'st not hide,—
Come; see the laurels I have pluck'd
On yon red mountain's side;
Not white and pure as those we love,
But deep in crimson dyed.

Listen! the deep-mouthed cannons speak—
Our flag is streaming free:
And far along the distant hills
The flash of steel I see,—
And hark! above the clink of arms,
The shout of victory.

Set firm thy foot—the path is steep;
Here on this spot I fell.
See, how the earth and rocks are rent,
By plunging shot and shell;
And standing there in solid strength
The frowning citadel.

I dream again! but now I walked
In deep ensanguined mud;
And thirsty at St. Juan's bank
Upon its shore I stood;
I kneeled to drink, and on my lips
The water turned to blood.

But sense returns: and I must die;
Fast ebbs life's panting tide
Sister, farewell! Oh! Jesus Christ!
On thee my hopes abide.
Say, mother, "*In his country's cause*
My faithful boy has died."

A NEW STATE.—The Henderson (Texas) Flag of the Union goes for the formation of a new State out of Eastern Texas, to be composed of territory situated between the Sabine and Trinity rivers—bounded on the northwest by a line running from the Trinity river to the point where the 23 deg. north latitude intersects 103 deg. meridian west longitude—a corner of the boundary of the Texas cession to the United States—then pursuing said meridian to 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, the Red River, &c., to the Sabine.

THE BEEF MARKET.—A drove of 22 beef cattle, from Halifax, N. C., were sold in the Norfolk market on Saturday, to the butchers, at $2 50 on the hoof.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

AT Mrs. H. WHITAKER's Music Room, on Market Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, may at all times be had, Pianos of the very best quality, warranted in every respect. All persons in want of a Piano, would do well to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, as the Pianos will be sold as low as can be bought at the North, of the same finish and tone. Prices from $200 to $400.
Wilmington, N. C., January 24th, 1851. 20-3m

SUPERIOR SEGARS.—Always on hand, a large assortment of Segars, Snuff and Tobacco, for sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

WRAPPING PAPER.—Large size. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

PICKLES, Preserves, Brandy Fruit. Large stocks of the above articles, put up South of Mason & Dixon's Line, which are of prime qualities. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

NEW Toys. Opened this day a fine assortment of Toys, Dolls, Wax and Kid, Drums, China and India Rubber, Heads, &c. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.